

O.C/AR.1935/1.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1935



Presentation Copy

Govt. Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1936

Government Publications are on sale at the "Sale Room," Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these publications should be addressed to the "Publications Office," Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo.

Price - - - - - P.T. 10

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1935

Presentation Copy

Govt. Press, Bulâq, Cairo, 1936

Government Publications are on sale at the "Sale Room," Ministry of Finance. Correspondence relating to these publications should be addressed to the "Publications Office," Government Press, Bulâq, Cairo.

Price - - - - - P.T. 10

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE	Page
IX	

CHAPTER I.—CASES OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS ON OR BEFORE ARRIVAL FROM ABROAD

1.—Seizure of 252 grammes of heroin at Alexandria on December 4, 1934, ex S.S. "Kyrkera" (Case of MAVRIDIS FANNIS)	2
2.—Seizure of 520 grammes of Indian hashish at Suez on Dec. 15, 1934, (Case of AHMED EWEIDAH EWEIDAH)	2
3.—Seizure of 400 kilogrammes of hashish at Antwerp	3
4.—Seizure of 653 grammes of opium at Port Said on December 22, 1934, ex British tanker "War Bharatta"	5
5.—GARABED and ABU-OUF band	6
6.—EL-HENDI gang	10
7.—Seizure of 943 grammes of opium at Alexandria on February 18, 1935, ex S.S. "Mariette Pasha"	14
8.—Seizure of 33.030 kilo grammes of hashish and 1.282 kilogrammes of opium near Ismailia (Case of MUSSALLEM SELIM ABU-ATQ and others)	14
9.—Seizure of 1,300 grammes of opium in a tin of oil (Case of MOHAMED EL-DIB ABDEL-DAYEM and others)	16
10.—Seizure of 2.818 kilogrammes of Indian hashish at Port Said on May 24, 1935, ex S.S. "MAHANADA" (Case of ALIJA BUX BAKU- RALLEE or ALI BAKSHI BAKR ALI)	17
11.—Seizure of 49 grammes of opium at Port Said on June 12, 1935, ex S.S. "Meerkerke" (Case of TANG SHAW)	18
12.—Seizure of 463 grammes of hashish at Port Said on July 7, 1935, ex S.S. "Kerkyra" (Case of CONSTANTIN SPILIOTIS AND JACOMOS PETROPOULOS)	18
13. Seizure of 240 grammes of powdered hashish on S.S. "Explorateur Grandidier," on July 22, 1935	19
14.—Seizure of 1.930 kilogrammes of hashish on August 22, 1935, ex S.S. "Princess Mary Louise" (Case of RAIKO BECTO)	20
15.—Seizure of 17.550 kilogrammes of hashish at Port Said on August 28, 1935, ex a launch property of Shell Company (Case of MAHMOUD ABD-EL-KERIM EL ASSAL and others)	20

	Page
16. Seizure of 6.897 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on August 30, 1935, ex S.S. "Alisa" (Case of ALBERT SUNKIMAT and others)	21
17.—Seizure of 1.330 kilogrammes of opium at Port Said on October 24, 1935, ex S.S. "D'Artagnan" (Case of ACH-TCHI)	22
18.—Case of MOHAMED MUSTAFA EL-GARRAHI	23
19.—Case of CHAI AH HING	23
20.—Smuggling in Damietta	23

CHAPTER II.—CASES OF SEIZURES IN THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY

1.—Case of SHEROUD BROTHERS of Port Said	25
2.—Seizure of 143.10 grammes of hashish at Suez on April 17, 1935 (Case of NICOLA CHRISTOFOROU and ANTOINE GALANOS) ...	27
3.—Seizure of opium at Suez inside a screwed cap of a stick (Case of SHAHHAT MAGED MUSTAFA)	27
4.—Seizure of opium concealed inside maize cobs (Case of ABDEL-RAZEK AHMED SOLIMAN, <i>alias</i> "DOKKAH," Suez)	28
5.—Case of MIHRAN KALEDJIAN	28

CHAPTER III.—THE DOCTORS' CASE	29
---------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER IV.—SMUGGLING THROUGH SINAI

Note on smuggling in Frontiers' District	41
---	----

CHAPTER V.—LEGISLATION IN EGYPT, SITUATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING

1.—Regulations and instructions issued during 1935 :	
(a) Circulars issued by the Department of Public Health in connection with narcotics	43
(b) Arrêté adding poppy heads to the Decree of 1929 regulating the trade of poisonous substances and pharmacies	46
2.—Geneva :	
(a) Clandestine Factories	47
(b) International Convention	47
(c) The Far East	47
(d) Hashish	48
(e) Drug Control... ..	49
(f) Advisory Committee	49
(g) Permanent Central Opium Board	50
(h) Supervisory Body	51

	Page
3.—Greece	51
4.—Italy	52
5.—Syria and the Lebanon	53
6.—Turkey	56
7.—Bulgaria... ..	58
CHAPTER VI.—PROPAGANDA	59

CHAPTER VII.—SMUGGLING BY STEAMSHIP

Statement showing steamships on board, of which narcotics were seized by Coastguards, Customs and Police Authorities	62
--	----

CHAPTER VIII.—QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS SEIZED DURING THE YEAR

1.—Statement showing seizures	68
2.—Comparative statement showing the results of analysis of narcotics during the years from 1923 to 1935, as reported by the Leg- Medical Department	72
3.—Tricks of the Trade	73

CHAPTER IX.—ADDICTION AND TRAFFICKING IN EGYPT

1.—Prevalence of addiction	78
2.—Nationalities of traffickers	89
3.—Trades of narcotic addicts and persons involved in the trade ...	90
4.—Ages and profession of persons in the trade	91
5.—Number of persons who were in Central Prison on October 1, 1935 under Law on Narcotics	92
6.—Analysis of 400 prisoner addicts	93
7.—Trades of 400 prisoner addicts	94
8.—Percentage of wages spent by addicts	96
9.—Ages of 400 prisoner addicts	97
10.—Combined Table showing previous official convictions for possession and nature of drugs used by 400 prisoner addicts	98
11.—Daily quantities of drugs consumed by 400 prisoner addicts, accord- ing to their own statements	99
12.—Duration of addiction of 400 prisoner addicts, according to their own statements	100

CHAPTER X.—JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE AND CONSULAR
COURTS IN EGYPT AND EXPULSIONS

	Page
1.—Judgments by Native Tribunals and statement of fines	101
2.—Table showing number and trades of accused persons, number of con- victions, nature of crimes and sentences	104
3.—Judgments by Courts of Frontiers Administration	111
4.—Fines imposed under Narcotics Law	112
5.—Judgments by Consular Courts	114
6.—Expulsions	116

CHAPTER XI.—SOCIAL EFFECTS OF ADDICTION

1.—Divorce through addiction to and trafficking in drugs	118
2.—Deaths reported as caused by drugs	118

CHAPTER XII.—COST AND ADULTERATION

1.—Calculation of Cost and Adulteration	120
2.—Amounts of adulterant due to maker and dealer	129
3.—Profit of dealers	135
4.—Price inflation	138

CHAPTER XIII.—Recidivism—Statistics and Control	145
--	-----

CHAPTER XIV.—Speech by Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva in May 1935	152
---	-----

Illustrations

	Facing Page
1.—Case of Mursi Abdel-Khalek Yusef and others.	
OPIUM CONCEALED IN GULLETS OF DIFFERENT BIRDS	14
2.—The Btimdah Case.	
FLAT OBLONG TIN BOX SOLDERED TO THE SIDE OF A TIN OF OIL	16
3.—Case of Shahat Maged Mustafa.	
OPIUM CONCEALED INSIDE A SCREWED CAP OF A STICK	27
4.—Case of Abdel-Razek Ahmed Soliman, <i>alias</i> "Dokkah."	
OPIUM CONCEALED INSIDE MAIZE COB	28

Graphs

1.—Comparative return of seizures	65
2.—Comparative statement of analysis of drugs	72
3.—Comparative statement of drug traffickers and addicts in prison ...	92

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

1st February, 1936

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for the Year 1935.

The year has not been marked by any sensational seizures such as we used to have a few years ago. The pursuit, however, of the local traffickers has been relentless and the results have been satisfactory.

White drugs are difficult to obtain and are very expensive. The Bureau is generally in a position to know when a kilo or so of heroin manages to get into the country by carefully watching the retailers, who again spring into temporary activity only to close down once more as soon as the supply is exhausted. According to our information these supplies of white drugs come from the Balkan Countries, where small illicit laboratories are set up from time to time until discovered and closed down by the respective Governments.

The most noticeable case of the year was the "Cairo Doctors' Case" which is described in detail on page 29 of this report.

This case and the other provincial doctors' cases that resulted from it showed a most lamentable state of things among a certain class of doctors of this country.

White drug addiction among the fellahin of the provinces is today practically non-existent owing to the huge prices asked for stuff that is 95 per cent adulterated: there are, however, a number of addicts among the middle classes, especially in the big cities, who are still willing to pay high prices to obtain their drugs.

The risks and difficulties, however, of obtaining drugs from the contraband dealers had become so great that some other source of supply had to be found and these doctors supplied it.

Hiding behind the honour of their profession they were providing a continuous supply of morphine in ampoule form to middle class addicts without making any attempt to reduce or cure the addiction and with nothing in view except the making of fat profits for themselves.

The work involved in examining all the prescriptions of most of the pharmacies of Cairo was very large, and this Bureau's officers and the Public Health inspectors were occupied on these cases to the exclusion of all other work for two months. When eventually the

Parquet's enquiry was complete and the Cairo Case brought into Court, these officials had to be in constant attendance at the trial which lasted for 56 days : the summing up of the Judge of first instance occupied 218 sheets of Arabic, while even that of the Judges in appeal necessitated 40 pages of print.

I am given to understand that the effect of these sentences throughout the country has been most beneficial and that numerous addicts finding their last source now closed to them, have taken themselves in hand and ceased their addiction.

The Judge in his summing up made some very pertinent remarks about the absence in the country of any establishments for treatment and after care of narcotic addicts.

It is true that the Khanka Lunatic Asylum has set aside certain buildings as wards for voluntary drug addict patients, but only the very lowest type will of his own accord enter the precincts of a Lunatic Asylum : another basic difficulty is the absence of legal power for the hospital authorities to detain the patient against his will, even if he has entered the hospital voluntarily and undertaken in writing to complete his treatment.

The Doctor's Cases have shown that there are considerable numbers of drug addicts of the middle class, some of whom would no doubt be thankful to be cured but who have nowhere to go to for the purpose. Obviously they will not go to the Lunatic Asylum : equally obviously they have neither the money nor the worldly knowledge necessary for undergoing treatment in Paris or Vienna. It is for this class that treatment centres should be opened.

Besides the need for actual hospitals for treatment of addiction there is a complete lack in this country of any State home or Sanatorium, where a convalescent addict can be sent and where under expert care he can quietly build up again his shattered nerves, far from temptation and his old surroundings.

No country has done so much as America in experimenting in different forms of treatment for addicts and in systems of after treatment.

A number of farm colonies have been established away in the country, and hundreds of addicts are treated annually and the results published in Government reports.

I wish again to urge the Government to send a mission of carefully selected doctors to the United States to study the treatments, decide on what is suitable for Egypt and start at once two or more such farm colonies in this country, where those who wish to be cured of their addiction can enter without any further loss of self-respect and receive the most efficient treatment known to science, and at the same time sympathy and advice.

At the same time, it will be necessary to obtain legislation to enable the authorities to detain such voluntary patients, even against their will until the completion of the treatment. The creation of such treatment centres will finally deprive addicts and dishonest doctors of the excuse that there is nowhere in the country for addicts to go for voluntary treatment.

The other case of major importance was the Damietta Case described on pages 23-24 of the report.

It has been an open secret for a long time that the preventive measures of the Coastguards Administration on this stretch of coast, west of Port Said had been, to put it charitably, ineffective.

Situated on the direct sea route from Syria, this coast line between Damietta and Rosetta is the ideal landing ground for hashish and other drugs which, once ashore, can be quietly hidden among the islands and reed beds of the Lakes of Menzaleh and Borollos.

Smuggling is a tradition among the fishermen of these lakes and many a notable of the lake-edge towns of Mataria, Menzaleh, etc., owes much of his wealth in the past to these night-run cargoes.

This laxness on the part of the Coastguard Administration in the past is largely responsible for the increase, not yet big it is true, but still a definite increase, in this year's number of persons convicted impiunder the Narcotics Law.

As I pointed out in my last year's report we have now reached an important point in the defence of Egypt against narcotics.

During the first four years of the Bureau's existence, all the principal traffickers of the country were arrested, convicted and imprisoned for periods up to five years.

Most of these men have now finished their sentences and are with others once more loose on the country.

On pages 145 to 151 of this report you will find a careful analysis of the degree of recidivism among convicted addicts and traffickers.

In my speech at Geneva last year, I said that I hoped during the current year to be able to produce figures to show what has been the effect of the Court sentences on convicted addicts and traffickers. This we are now able to do.

The task has proved extremely onerous, entailing as it has done the making of a completely new card index of the 29,965 persons convicted under the narcotic Law since 1929.

The work has taken some seven months to complete and at one time as many as 82 clerks were employed on it under the able direction of Nashed Bey Hanna, Chief of the Secretariat.

The conclusions that can now be drawn from the statistics are very encouraging and afford ample justification of the existing methods of dealing with drug traffic and addiction at the present time.

The new index will in future enable us to keep in touch with all discharged prisoners and to watch for any sign of change in the situation.

On page 68 of this report a Return is given of the number of seizures made, the number of persons accused and the total quantities of the various drugs seized during 1935, as compared with previous years.

It will be noticed that, as compared with 1933, the number of individual seizures has increased by 118, arrests have increased by 69 but that the total weight of drugs seized is less by 425 kilogrammes.

From this it can be deduced that police energies have been maintained, that traffickers have increased slightly and that, while the total quantity of drugs entering the country has fallen, drugs, once they enter, are quickly broken up into small quantities and distributed among the retailers.

On my earnest representation to Your Excellency of the need for further decentralisation of the Central Narcotics Bureau to the provinces, the Council of Ministers has now authorised credits for the opening of two Branches, one at Tantah for the Mudirias of Lower Egypt and one at Assiut for the provinces of Middle and Upper Egypt.

The object of these two branches is to assist the Mudiria authorities by having in the provinces specially trained officers working under the direction of the Central Bureau in Cairo.

The average provincial police officer has such multifarious duties to perform that he cannot give the time or energy that is needed to keep constant and discreet control over incorrigible traffickers: he also lacks the assurance possessed by the European officers of the Central Bureau when it comes to dealing with European traffickers and their prosecution in the Consular Courts.

These provincial bureaux will be inspected from time to time from headquarters and will organise a system of supervision of ex-traffickers discharged from prison.

The Assiut Sub-bureau will specialise particularly in discovering the considerable amount of hashish and opium poppy that is grown surreptitiously in the dhurra and sugar-cane fields of Girga and Qena Mudirias. With the increased difficulties in obtaining foreign imported drugs the temptation to secret cultivation has increased, while the risks of discovery are not great and the penalties small owing to the fact that cultivation does not come under the General Narcotic Law but merely under a Customs decree.

I would here issue a warning against considering that the drug menace in Egypt is a thing of the past and can be forgotten like a bad dream.

I fear that it is my belief that widespread addiction would start again in the country if illicit drugs again became available and if wages rose to former levels.

While hoping for the latter, the Government of Egypt can only prevent a recurrence of the former by sparing no effort or money to keep the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau as a live and efficient instrument, both here and abroad, and by demanding the most strict co-operation of other Government Departments who are brought in touch with drug smuggling and drug addiction.

Besides attending the twentieth Session of the Narcotic Conference at Geneva in May, I arranged to return from my leave in October *via* Athens, where I had the pleasure of meeting all the Government officers concerned with drug control.

I was particularly interested in being shown eighty-four tons of hashish that had been confiscated by the Government and which is referred to in detail on page 52 of this Report.

It is very satisfactory to know that this enormous quantity of the drug has now been destroyed.

For my part I feel that my visit was of great value in establishing close and personal liaison with the Greek Government authorities.

In conclusion, I can assure Your Excellency that the Bureau has every intention of not only maintaining but of increasing the hold that it has obtained over the narcotic traffic in this country.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa,*

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau
and Commandant Cairo City Police.*

P.S.—Since this report and the introductory note were written the figures for convictions have shown a definite improvement.

The statistical year of the report closed on November 1, 1935, and as I have stated, showed an increase of convictions on the previous year.

I am now glad to be able to give the figures for January 1, 1936, which as compared with those of November 1, 1934, while still giving an increase of 25 convictions for addiction, show a reduction of 285 convictions for trafficking.

This, I think, may be taken as showing that the recent energetic actions of the Government Departments concerned are having an immediate effect in reducing trafficking.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

CHAPTER I

Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on
or before Arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 252 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 4, 1934, EX S.S. "KYRKERA" (CASE OF MAVRIDIS FANNIS).—SEIZURE OF 520 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT SUEZ ON DECEMBER 15, 1934 (CASE OF AHMED EWEIDAH EWEIDAH).—SEIZURE OF 400 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ANTWERP.—SEIZURE OF 653 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 22, 1934, EX BRITISH TANKER "WAR BHARATTA".—GARABET AND ABU-OUF BAND.—EL-HENDI GANG.—SEIZURE OF 943 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA ON FEBRUARY 18, 1935, EX S.S. "MARIETTE PASHA".—SEIZURE OF 33.030 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1.282 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM NEAR ISMAILIA (CASE OF MUSSALLEM SELIM ABU-ATQ AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 1,300 GRAMMES OF OPIUM IN A TIN OF OIL (CASE OF MOHAMED EL-DIB ABDEL-DAYEM AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 2.818 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MAY 24, 1935, EX S.S. "MAHANADA" (CASE OF ALLIA BUX BAKURALLEE OR ALI BAKSHI BAKR ALI).—SEIZURE OF 49 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JUNE 12, 1935, EX S.S. "MEERKERKE" (CASE OF TANG SHAW).—SEIZURE OF 463 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JULY 7, 1935, EX S.S. "KERKYRA" (CASE OF CONSTANTIN SPILIOTIS AND JACOMOS PETROPOULOS).—SEIZURE OF 240 GRAMMES OF POWDERED HASHISH ON S.S. "EXPLORATEUR GRANDIDIER," ON JULY 22, 1935.—SEIZURE OF 1 KILO AND 930 GRAMMES OF HASHISH ON AUGUST 22, 1935, EX S.S. "PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE"

(CASE OF RAIKO BECTO).—SEIZURE OF 17·550 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 28, 1935, EX A LAUNCH, PROPERTY OF SHELL CO. (CASE OF MAHMOUD ABDEL-KERIM EL-ASSAL AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 6·897 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 30, 1935, EX S.S. "ALISA" (CASE OF ALBERT SUNKIMAT AND OTHERS).—SEIZURE OF 1·330 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON OCTOBER 24, 1935, EX S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN" (CASE OF ACH-TCHI).—CASE OF MOHAMED MUSTAFA EL-GARRAHI.—CASE OF CHAI AH HING—SMUGGLING IN DAMIETTA.

SEIZURE OF 252 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON DECEMBER 4, 1934, EX S.S. "KYRKERA"

Case of Mavridis Fannis

On December 4, 1934, a certain MAVRIDIS FANNIS, Greek subject, waiter on board S.S. "KYRKERA," while going towards the quay at Alexandria Port was suspected by a Secret Agent of the Customs Department. The right shoe of FANNIS was, therefore, cut open and found to contain a quantity of heroin wrapped in light canvas in the shape of an inner sole. The packet was hidden between the outer and inner soles. The accused was then taken to the Customs' Secret Investigation Department, where his left shoe was cut open and also found to contain a packet similar to the one already discovered.

The total weight of the quantity seized is 252 grammes.

MAVRIDIS FANNIS was tried on December 20, 1934 by the Greek Consular Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 drachmas.

SEIZURE OF 520 GRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT SUEZ ON DECEMBER 15, 1934

Case of Ahmed Eweidah Eweidah

On December 15, 1934, a certain AHMED EWEIDH EWEIDAH, a watchman of the Misr Navigation Company was arrested at Suez by the Customs Agents in possession of 520 grammes of Indian hashish, which he alleges to have been taken from ALI IBRAHIM, *alias* EL-MAGHRABI a storekeeper of the S. S. "ARAFAT" of the Misr Navigation Company.

The said steamship was searched by the Custom Authorities on entering the Suez Canal but no drugs were found.

AHMED EWEIDAH EWEIDAH was tried on January 14, 1935 by the Suez Summary Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400. He was also sentenced by Port Said Customs Commission on February 18, 1935 to a fine of L.E. 5·200 milliemes.

ALI IBRAHIM *alias* EL-MAGHRABI was not prosecuted owing to lack of evidence.

SEIZURE OF 400 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ANTWERP, BELGIUM

As direct outcome of information and aid given by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, the Belgian Police was able to effect at Antwerp seizure of 400 kilogrammes of hashish valued at not less than 1,300,000 Belgian francs.

The case had its genesis in September 1934 when a merchant of Alexandria received a letter from a certain HENRY LAUWERS of Antwerp (with whom he had had previous commercial dealings) proposing a deal in hashish. The recipient immediately took the letter to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau who undertook to reply to it. A letter was, therefore, sent to LAUWERS pointing out the difficulty and danger of introducing drugs into Egypt, at the same time however asking for further details "with a view to business" the letter being signed as if coming from a friend of the merchant that the latter had managed to interest in the proposition.

A reply quickly arrived in which the writer stated that the amount available was 400 kilos. Further letters passed and in proof of the genuineness of the offer LAUWERS even sent a sample through the post in an ordinary envelope marked "Enchantillons sans Valeur." The next step was a proposition from the pseudo-buyer to send a representative to Belgium to make a preliminary purchase, this was readily agreed to by LAUWERS and on January 14, 1935 an agent accompanied by an Officer of the Bureau left for Antwerp.

On arrival they separated, the agent going to an Hotel to which he had been told to go by LAUWERS and where the following evening having been previously advised by cable of the date of his arrival, LAUWERS turned up and taking the agent out introduced him to three of his associates, after which began a round of Bars and Cabarets lasting until the early hours of the morning and during which the business was discussed in general terms and an appointment made for the following evening.

Again the quarter met this time, however, taking a taxi direct to the house of one of their number where, being now fully persuaded as to the bona fides of the man from Egypt, they showed him a 50-kilo case of hashish after which a long discussion ensued as to the best method of smuggling the drug into Egypt, the meeting breaking up at a late hour with the promise of an appointment for the next afternoon. During these preliminary conversations the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau Officer had of course got into touch with the Belgian Police and it was now decided that the time had come to act.

The next day, therefore, at noon the Chief of the C.I.D. with three detectives and the representative of the Bureau made a descent upon the house to which the agent had been taken the previous evening; there they found the owner, a certain PIERRE LEOPOLD VERBEECK at lunch. Interrogated he admitted having a case of hashish in his cellar, this he showed to the Police and under further interrogations admitted to having the balance of the goods concealed in a lock-up store owned by him in Rue Marnix. Thither the Police immediately repaired and found the remainder of the consignment consisting of six cases, each containing 50 kilos, as well as some loose turbans and implements used in the preparation of hashish, the whole amount weighing some 6 cwt. Asked as to the ownership of this stock VERBEECK implicated a certain FRANCOIS VAN HEMELRYCKJ.

Within a couple of hours the whole band were arrested and under examination VAN HEMELRYCKJ told a curious tale. He stated that in 1931 he was approached by a Greek one GEORGE LOUKAS, a resident at Piraeus, from whom he arranged to take delivery of 14 cases of hashish, at the same time arranging with VERBEECK to store same. Further that LOUKAS brought over from GREECE a certain GEORGE STAMATAKIS, this latter, he stated, living in the same house as VAN HEMELRYCKJ where soon after his arrival he installed a laboratory, but a fire breaking out a few days afterwards destroyed the room and STAMATAKIS disappeared from Antwerp leaving no trace.

Continuing VAN HEMELRYCKJ stated that early in 1934 LOUKAS came over and repacking four of the cases sent them off to a destination unknown. Also he was asked to explain two letters which had been found upon his person and which were addressed to a certain CAPTAIN LOUIS DOM; the latter, stated VAN HEMELRYCKJ, was a ship's Captain who in September 1934 had taken nine parcels at the request of Loukas and delivered same to some place unknown to Van HEMELRYCKJ.

This CAPTAIN DOM was at the time of the enquiry at sea but on his return to Port was arrested and interrogated when he admitted having received nine parcels from LOUKAS which he was told to take to Alexandria, there the ship was boarded by GEORGE STAMATAKIS

who took four of the packages, paying the Captain £ 50 as commission and arranging to take the remaining five packages next day but activity on the part of the Coastguards preventing his return, Dom dumped them overboard on his return journey.

The interrogations revealed that the total number of cases forwarded to Antwerp had been 42, the original consignment therefore consisting of no less than 2,100 kilos, further it was established that the hashish had been forwarded from Monastir (Yugoslavia). It is thought likely that it formed part of the large stock which has been held in store in the Free Zone of Salonica for some years.

The under-mentioned sentences were passed at Antwerp in connection with this case :—

Francs Belgs fine.

ALPHONS FRANCOIS VAN HEMELRYCKJ ...	49,000
PIERRE LEOPOLDE VERBEECK	49,000
HENRY LAUWERS... ..	35,000
JEAN FRANCOIS GEENRITS... ..	35,000
CAPTAIN LUDOVICUS DOM... ..	Acquitted.

SEIZURE OF 653 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 22, 1934, EX BRITISH TANKER “ WAR BHARATTA ”

Acting on information from a reliable source the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch was able to effect the seizure of 653 grammes of opium in possession of the undernamed seamen of S/S “ APOLLONIA.”

- (1) NY WAH, CHINESE.
- (2) CHANG YONG, CHINESE.
- (3) KO CHANG, CHINESE.

The accused were caught as they were coming off the British Tanker “ WAR BHARATTA,” the opium having been obtained from this tanker.

A careful search—with the Captain's written Authority was subsequently conducted on board the “ War Bharatta ” but apart from 2 opium pipes seized, the result proved abortive. The steamship “ APOLLONIA ” was also searched but nothing was found.

On December 31, 1934 the Customs Commission, Port Said, sentenced the accused to pay conjointly a fine of 722 milliemes.

On January 28, 1935 the accused were tried by Port Said Summary Court and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) NY WAH—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) CHANG YONG—1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (3) KO CHANG—Acquitted.

GARABET AND ABOU-OUF BAND

It appeared from the investigations made by the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch that correspondence was being exchanged between two gangs of smugglers, one in Alexandria and the other in Istanbul.

The correspondence exchanged between these traffickers through sailors was carried by a young boy who was arrested on December 9, 1933 in possession of a letter from one of the Istanbul gang concerning a consignment of honey. The use of the word "honey" was at once suspected and a check on further letters which passed to and fro revealed these gangs as a most dangerous organization responsible for the smuggling of very large quantities of hashish into Egypt under the symbol of honey or 'Basterma' (spiced meat). Hashish smuggled by them was placed in watertight sacks and thrown overboard at a pre-arranged spot outside the harbour and picked up by the crew of a local fishing boat.

Information received in this connection was passed to the Coastguards Administration who every time detailed a launch to follow and watch the steamship carrying hashish. By this means the hashish could not be handed over and was returned to the place of exportation or sometimes lost in sea and in both cases the band was put to great losses.

From one of the letters which passed, it was evident that 60 okes of hashish were on one occasion thrown into the water but that the fishing boat was unable to pick the stuff up as it was watched by the Coastguards.

It was also revealed that ALY OSMAN RASHED, *alias* EL-SAMARJI, ex official in the Anti-Narcotic Office, Istanbul, had been arrested in Greece in possession of 500 grammes of Heroin. he was sentenced at Athens to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 40,000 drachmas.

The importance of this band can be realised when it is known that hashish was imported to Egypt by them from such far away places as Bursa, Orkhan Ghazi, Arnik, Constanza, Galatz, Braila and Borghaz, and that it was transported by Turkish ships "Ege," "Kredinz," "Ismir," "Ankara," "Ikbal," "Meta" and "Rifa," "by Bulgarian steamers" "Borghaz," and "Bulgaria," by Roumanian steamers "Regele Carol," "Roumania" and "Dacia" and by Egyptian steamers "Caesar Mabro," "George Mabro," "Memphis," "Sesostris" and Angela Mabro."

One of the C.N.I.B. agents who was directed to frequent and keep in touch with exporters of hashish learnt that the most notorious person was GARABET RUDOYAN at Galatz, who supplied the quantities demanded by this band. With this exporter, the agent came into contact and in a conversation between them it was proposed by GARABET that the agent should work with him and keep in touch, in Egypt, with the members of the band there.

The C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch having received this information from the agent, found it a good opportunity to let one of its men join this band with a view to putting an end to their nefarious activities and arrangements were made accordingly.

The agent was asked by one of the gang to make arrangements for getting through 2 1/2 okes of hashish, which were at that time in possession of two firemen on S.S. "CAESAR MABRO."

The hashish in question was actually delivered in Alexandria.

At further meetings, the agent expressed his desire to meet others of the gang. This was arranged and they agreed with the agent that he should work with them and bring them goods sent by their confederates at Istanbul or by GARABET RUDOYAN at Roumania.

They then gave the agent a letter for delivery to GARABET RUDOYAN and supplied him with a signal and a sum of L.E. 33, whereupon the agent started his voyage. He met GARABET who gave him 10 okes of hashish as well as a letter for the head of the Egyptian band. On his return, the agent was received by the members of the band. They gave him L.E. 80 and two watertight bags for smuggling hashish and introduced to him two other persons, whose job was to meet him at a coffee-house for the purpose of taking over the hashish on giving a special signal.

The C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch having considered it advisable to stop this consignment, arranged that the Coastguards Administration should send a launch to watch the steamship at a distance of 30 miles in order to prevent the gang's felucca approaching the steamship. The consignment was then lost to the gang.

Up to 1932, GARABET RUDOYAN was residing at Alexandria. He was a dangerous narcotic dealer, and it occurred to him that it would be more advantageous to him if he settled abroad to cultivate and manufacture hashish for exportation to all parts of the world through the crews of steamers.

He, therefore, left for Roumania without a passport and settled at Galatza. He visited Bulgaria and Turkey with false passports from Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey. He started a farm of an area of 50 hectares at his town Kockardgi, Roumania, for the purpose of cultivating hashish.

On May 16, 1934, GARABET crossed the frontier to Bulgaria for handing over 25 okes of hashish to a sailor who is known to be a

notorious smuggler and an associate of the notorious trafficker HUSSEIN EL-GERETLI. This quantity was seized in possession of GARABET at Rosso, Bulgaria. He was sentenced to a fine of 30,790 Levas which, on account of his being unable to pay, was replaced by one year's imprisonment, but GARABET escaped from prison.

As GARABET was known to be a most notorious trafficker, Alexandria Branch of the C.N.I.B. made arrangements to stop his nefarious activities. The said Branch, therefore, sent its agent to see GARABET and endeavour to induce him to visit Egypt clandestinely for the purpose of organising his traffic and collecting his money. This was arranged and GARABET came bringing with him 17 bags full of hashish powder, weighing 23 kilos, 10 okes of hashish, formed into 40 turbas. He also brought his family with him.

They all arrived at Alexandria on January 8, 1935, but a force of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch which was in wait, at once arrested GARABET and conducted him to Kom el-Dik Lock-up without his being perceived by anybody even his family members, who were in possession of a lawful passport and who remained under the presumption that GARABET was still on board awaiting for a convenient moment to be taken out to the city.

Later on, information was passed to the gang that the hashish powder, which they wanted, had arrived as well as 40 turbas of hashish.

The gang agreed upon a rendezvous at 6 p.m. on January 9, 1935.

Alexandria Branch of the C.N.I.B. found it a suitable chance to arrest the members of the band while assembling and, as pre-arranged, to seize the hashish on board the steamship instead of letting it be delivered to the band in order to supply sufficient evidence for the charge of importing hashish into Egypt.

The necessary action was taken accordingly and the accused persons were arrested.

The following members of this band were tried and sentenced as stated against their names :—

GARABET RUDOYAN	} 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000 each.
TOUBAL VAHAN	...	...	...
HAIGANOS VAHAN	...	...	...
BERTHI VAHAN	...	...	...
VABOURGI HADJIALI	...	...	...
AHMED KABOUDANI	...	...	...
HELMi SALEM OSMAN	...	...	...
ASEF SALEH OSMAN	...	...	...
NOUR EL-DIN BELAL-EL-GERETLI	...	...	...
FUAD MOHAMED	...	...	...
NAMEL SHAKER	...	...	...
TAWFIK IBRAHIM AMIN	...	...	...
FANARJI MUSTAFA HUSSEIN	...	...	...
DIMITRI BOVROFF	...	...	...

Certain others of equal importance but against whom the evidence was incomplete, were acquitted, but the Parquet lodged an appeal in every case.

On March 22, 1936, the Native Court of Appeal passed the following sentences:—

Name	Sentence as passed by the Summary Court	Sentence as passed by the Court of Appeal
SAYED MURSI ABDEL-RAH- MAN ABU-OAF	Acquitted	2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
ALI ABDULLA EL-GILDAWI	„	3 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
HELMi SALEH OSMAN, <i>alias</i> EL-TURKY	5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000	3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
ASSEF SALEH OSMAN, <i>alias</i> EL-TURKY	„	2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
NOUR EL-DIN BELAL EL- GERETLY	„	„
SAYED AHMED HASSAN LEI- MOUN	Acquitted	1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
GARABET RUDOYAN	5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000	5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
ABDEL-WAHED MESBAH ...	Acquitted	2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
MOHAMED AHMED EL-GOHARI	„	6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.
ABBAS AHMED MUSTAFA, <i>alias</i> EL-FAHAM	„	2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
MOHAMED HAIDAR	„	„
ARTIN BADROS KIRADJI- BACHIAN	„	„
ABDEL-RAHMAN ABU-OAF EL-AYAN	„	„
VABOURGI HADJIALI	5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000 (by default)	—
FARNAGI MUSTAFA HUSSEIN	„	—

Name	Sentences of Summary Court	Sentences of Court of Appeal
AHMED KABOUDANI	5 Years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000 (by default)	—
FUAD MOHAMED		—
NAMEL SHAKER		—
DIMITRI BOVROF		—
ALI OSMAN RASHED, <i>alias</i>		—
EL-SAMARJI		—
TEWFIK IBRAHIM AMIN ...		—
TOUBAL VAHAN		—
HAIGANOS VAHAN... ..	Acquitted (by default)	—
BERTHI VAHAN		—
MAGROSDISH BANOSSIAN ...		Postponed indefinitely until nationality ascertained.

EL-HENDI GANG

In December 1933, the second officer of a steamship, which plies between Egypt and the Black Sea *via* ports *en route* conveying timber, visited the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch with a letter of recommendation from the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch for the purpose of making arrangements for the arrest of a gang dealing in narcotics at Alexandria.

On this officer's first visit to Istanbul, a notorious smuggler SAYED AHMED EL-MINIAWI, *alias* "SAM MINIAWI" who was sentenced by default in "El-Suessi" case mentioned in the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1932 to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000, boarded the ship and accosted him. They parted good friends.

SAM MINIAWI was an Egyptian who resided in Port Said for a very long time and who still has got some relatives there but was able to obtain the Turkish nationality. He now resides in Istanbul and organises big band illicitly trafficking in narcotics on a large scale in Egypt and the Far East, employing for smuggling drugs, the crew of the Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian and Roumanian steamships.

On the ship's second voyage to Istanbul, SAM MINIAWI again boarded and asked to see the officer; he informed the latter that he would like him to take with him to Egypt some letters for delivery in Alexandria and Port Said to his confederates who are headed by MOHAMED ZAKARIA EL-HENDI, British subject, who is a well-known narcotics trafficker at Port Said. When this was agreed upon, SAM MINIAWI

further suggested that the officer would be able to make a little money if he would also consent to convey quantities of hashish from time to time. The officer agreed and it was, therefore, arranged that on the next voyage this would be done.

On arrival at Port Said, the officer visited the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch and gave the details of the meeting, whereupon the C.N.I.B Headquarters was approached with a view to allowing the officer to accept the offer of SAM MINIAWI and convey for him any quantities of narcotics, which "SAM" may send to his confederates in Egypt, in order to discover the members of the gang and make the necessary arrangements for their arrest red-handed.

On his return to Istanbul on the third voyage the officer was met by SAM MINIAWI and arrangements were made that the officer acts as a member of the gang, in that he takes letters and if possible hashish for delivery to other members of the gang at Port Said and Alexandria. SAM MINIAWI then handed the officer a letter addressed to MOHAMED ZAKARIA EL-HENDI stating the arrangements made with the officer and referring to the old account of hashish traffic. This letter was delivered by the officer to MOHAMED ZAKARIA EL-HENDI at Port Said in the presence of his confederates. They all agreed to the arrangements already made by SAM MINIAWI.

Before the officer's approach, they sent YEHIA ZAKARIA EL-HENDI to Alexandria in order to take there delivery of letters and hashish quantities sent with the officer and thence despatch them to their clients at provinces or Port Said, so as to escape the police supervision at Port Said where they are well-known to the local police authorities. For this purpose they hired an isolated villa at Camp de Cesar Street, Moharram Bey, which is suitable for concealment of tons of hashish. Having noticed that the steamship in question sometimes does not call at Port Said, they asked the officer to approach YEHIA ZAKARIA EL-HENDI at Alexandria for delivery of letters and drugs, whereupon the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch was asked to take the case up.

Subsequently, letters were exchanged between SAM MINIAWI and his confederates in Egypt, which were clear demands for hashish and opium. SAM MINIAWI was so reckless that in one of his letters he ventured to say that he is able to despatch any quantity of drugs to any steamship, even transit ships, that calls at Istanbul. All these letters were censored and photographed before delivery to addressees.

On one of the officer's voyages to Istanbul, SAM MINIAWI sent to him 25 okes of hashish with a representative in a felucca, but owing to the felucca breakdown the delivery of the drug was not effected. On another visit to Istanbul, SAM MINIAWI handed to the officer a postal card bearing his name and American flag to show to GEORGE MAMO and his partner GEORGE SPIROPOULOS at Constanza as a signal for

delivery of 30 okes of Istanbulli hashish to the officer, but MAMO stated that there was no Istanbulli hashish and that he had a quantity of Bulgarian hashish which could not meet the demand. It has appeared that MAMO is employed by SAM MINIAWI as a storekeeper at Roumania for despatch of drugs on board steamships which call at Constanza.

It has also appeared from the meetings of SAM MINIAWI with the officer that IBRAHIM ABDOU ASHOUR, Turkish tailor, who travels between Egypt and Turkey assisted by his partner MUSTAFA DARWISH EL-NEKHELI, laundry contractor of Turkish steamships, has made arrangements for conveyance of narcotic drugs for this gang on board the Turkish and Roumanian steamships.

At the end of December 1934 SAM MINIAWI handed the officer two okes of hashish for delivery to YEHIA ZAKARIA EL-HENDI at Alexandria.

The officer having arrived at Alexandria, arrangements were made on January 9, 1935 that at the request of YEHIA in a previous meeting, the officer should deliver to YEHIA at the latter's house one oke of hashish. At 11 p.m. the officer, followed by a force from the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch and a representative from the British Consulate, proceeded to YEHIA's house. Five minutes after the officer's admittance into the house, the force raided the house and arrested YEHIA. A letter from SAM MINIAWI concerning narcotics traffic was found on YEHIA and search for the oke of hashish was made, but it could not be traced possibly in view of the hiding-places being so cleverly constructed that they could not be discovered.

The undernamed were tried and the following sentences were passed :—

By the British Consular Court of Appeal :—

- (1) MOHAMED ZAKARIA EL-HENDI ... 9 months' imprisonment and a fine.
- (2) YEHIA ZAKARIA EL-HENDI... 12 months' imprisonment and a fine.

By the Summary Native Courts :—

- (3) SAYED AHMED EL-MINIAWI 5 years' imprisonment and a fine
alias SAM MINIAWI. ... of L.E. 1000 by default.
- (4) GAMAL EDDINE EL-TAYEB)
- (5) GEORGE MAMO ...) Acquitted.
- (6) GEORGE SPIROPOULOS ...)

As regards IBRAHIM ABDU ASHOUR, *alias* EL-TARZI and MUSTAFA DARWISH EL-NEKHEILI, they approached in 1934 an agent known to the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch and asked him to fetch for them two okes of hashish which were on board S.S. "ANKARA," Turkish Flag. They gave him the finger ring of EL-NEKHEILI to show to one of the crew as signal for delivery at a fixed hour. The agent reported this information to the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch, who allowed him to act as pre-arranged with a view to discovering their methods of smuggling. In conjunction with the Coastguards Administration the two okes were delivered by the sailor on production of the ring, on which the name of BIMBASHI BURBROOK was inscribed in order to stand as evidence against the accused. The delivery of the two okes by the agent to the gang took place at the shop of EL-NEKHEILI under the supervision of the C.N.I.B., Alexandria Branch. No arrests were then made in order not to raise suspicion with regard to the arrangements made with the officer mentioned above, but subsequent to the arrest of YEHLA these two smugglers were also arrested. They were tried and acquitted by the Summary Native Court.

The Parquet lodged an appeal in respect of persons acquitted by the Native Courts.

On March 22, 1936, the Native Court of Appeal passed the following sentences :—

Name	Sentences of Summary Court	Sentences of Court of Appeal
GAMAL EL-DIN EL-TAYEB	Acquitted	2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
MUSTAFA DARWISH EL-NEKHEILI	"	"
IBRAHIM ABDU-ASHOUR, <i>alias</i> EL-TARZY	"	"
SAYED AHMED EL-MINYAWI <i>alias</i> SAM MINIAWI	5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000 (by default)	—
GEORGES MAMO	} Acquitted (by default)	Postponed indefinitely until nationality ascertained.
GEORGES SPIROPOULOS		

**SEIZURE OF 943 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT ALEXANDRIA
ON FEBRUARY 18, 1935 EX S.S. "MARIETTE
PASHA"**

On the 18th February 1935 MURSI ABDEL-KHALEK YOUSSEF and AMIN BARAKAT MOHAMED, local subjects, were arrested by secret agents of the Customs Dept., while descending the gangway of S/S "MARIETTE PASHA." On search 943 grammes of opium were found hidden in the gullets of different birds, which were in a sack carried by MURSI ABDEL-KHALEK YOUSSEF who stated that he carried the sack without being aware of its contents.

AMIN BARAKAT MOHAMED, the second accused confessed that the opium was given to him by a person called AHMED ALI SALEH of Gabbari.

On May II, 1935 the accused were sentenced by Alexandria Narcotics Court as follows :—

- (1) MURSI ABDEL-KHALEK
YOUSSEF Two years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 500.
- (2) AMIN BARAKAT MOHAMED Two years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 500.
- (3) AHMED ALI SALEH ... Three years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 500 (by default).

On 8th July 1935 MURSI ABDEL-KHALEK YOUSSEF and AMIN BARAKAT MOHAMED were sentenced by the Customs Commission, Alexandria, to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 1000.

**SEIZURE OF 33-030 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
1-282 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM NEAR ISMAILIA**

Case of Mussallem Selim Abu-Atq and Others

On April 8, 1935 at 4. a.m. a tracker reported to the O.C. Coastguards Outpost, Gabal Mariam, that he discovered footprints of 4 persons at Kilo 69 and in the meantime another tracker found footprints of persons, the trail of which led to the Suez Canal Eastern bank at Kilo 81/800.

قضية مرسى عبد الخالق يوسف وآخرين

CASE OF MURSI ABDEL KHALEK YOUSSEF AND OTHERS
AFFAIRE MURSI ABDEL KHALEK YOUSSEF ET AUTRES



أفيون مخفى في رقاب طيور مختلفة الأنواع

Opium concealed in gullets of different birds.

Opium dissimulé dans le jabot de différents oiseaux.

This was followed up by the O.C. Coastguards and another officer and as a result they found near Ezbet Abou Rabi footprints, which led to an outlet of an irrigation canal, where in a recently made hole in the wall was discovered a bag containing 26 pieces of hashish and two packets of opium, as well as four packets of hashish were found.

MUSSALLEM SELIM ABOU-ATQ, MUSSALLEM SOLIMAN AMER and SALAMA EID HASSAAN AMER were arrested by the Coastguards Authority. They all confessed that smuggling of the narcotics seized was carried out by them.

A further piece of opium was found on MUSSALLEM SOLIMAN AMER.

The accused persons stated that the seized narcotics were handed over by them to MASSOUD EID MASSOUD and ALI HASSAN. MASSOUD EID MASSOUD was arrested and another quantity of hashish wrapped in a blanket and hidden in a hiding-place made in the earth was also seized, when an unknown person was trying to get into this place and at the time he was fired at by the Coastguardsmen and escaped.

Accused MUSSALLEM SELIM ABOU-ATQ stated that a certain Eid ALI ABOU-GARABEI from the East Bank is the man who handed the hashish quantity to him for carrying it into the country.

The quantities of narcotics seized were found to weigh 33·030 kilogrammes of hashish and 1·282 kilogrammes of opium.

The Custom Commission sentenced on May 9, 1935 the under-mentioned to pay conjointly a fine L.E. 318·810 milliemes :—

- (1) MUSSALLEM SELIM ABOU-ATQ.
- (2) MUSSALEM SOLIMAN AMER.
- (3) SALAMA EID HASSAAN AMER.
- (4) MASSOUD EID MASSOUD.

On May 9, 1935 the following sentences were also passed by the Summary Native Court :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) MUSSALLEM SELIM ABOU
ATQ | } 1 year's imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (2) MUSSALLEM SOLIMAN AMER | |
| (3) SALAMA EID HASSAAN AMER | |
| (4) MASSOUD EID MASSOUD | |
| (5) ALI HASSAN | } 2 years' imprisonment and a fine
of L.E. 400, each (by default). |
| (6) EID ALI ABOU-GARABIE | |

SEIZURE OF 1,300 GRAMMES OF OPIUM IN A TIN OF OIL

Case of Mohamed el-Dib Abdel-Dayem and Others

On May 23, 1935, a tin of oil was received by the Cairo Customs from Haifa addressed to a certain MAHMOUD ABDEL-WAHED SIAM of Btimdah, Benha Markaz. This tin on being examined aroused suspicion as the oil which it contained smelt very strongly of opium. According to the Manifest, the sender of the tin was a certain MOHAMED EL-DIB ABDEL-DAYEM of Haifa.

The necessary arrangements were made for the arrest of whoever came to claim the consignment.

At 9.30 a.m. on the 30th May, MAHMOUD ABDEL-WAHED SIAM presented himself to complete the formalities. He was allowed to pay the Custom dues and was then arrested as he was leaving the premises with the tin. This when opened revealed a new and rather clever method of drug smuggling. Instead of a false bottom, a flat oblong tin box had been made which was soldered to the side of the tin and which it just fitted. From this method of hiding it results that the ordinary custom examination, *i.e.* testing the contents by passing a thin rod from the top through the centre of the tin would not reveal the presence of this double side. The receptacle when opened was found to contain 1.300 kilogrammes of opium of excellent quality.

When interrogated, MAHMOUD ABDEL-WAHED SIAM stated that he did not know that the tin contained opium but that he had simply been sent to collect it on behalf of MOHAMED EL-DIB ABDEL-DAYEM. When asked where ABDEL-DAYEM was, SIAM stated that ABDEL-DAYEM had been in Palestine but was now to be found at Btimdah.

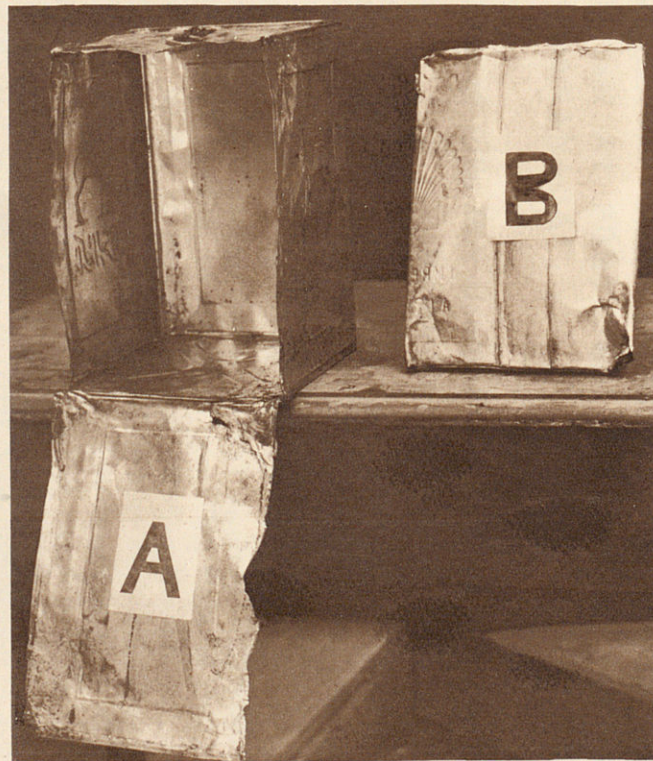
Taking the prisoner with him, an officer from the C.N.I.B. proceeded to Btimdah. Upon arrival there they went immediately to the house of MOHAMED EL-DIB ABDEL-DAYEM, where they found his wife, he himself having gone to visit some relatives at a near-by village. These relatives were found later to be a branch of a notorious family.

ABDEL-DAYEM was arrested as he was leaving the house of his relatives, further upon perquisitioning that house another oil tin similar to the one seized was found.

It should be mentioned that on 15th May a previous consignment of two tins had passed through the Customs containing oil only, presumably with the object of testing the safety of the route.

In the meantime the house of SIAM had been searched and the waybill for the first consignment was found.

BTIMDAH AFFAIR — قضية بتمده — AFFAIRE BTIMDAH



علبة صفيج مستطيلة الشكل مسطحة وملحومة فجانب صفيجة زيت من اللانحل

Flat oblong tin box soldered to the side of a tin of oil.

Boîte en fer blanc aplatie et oblongue soudée à la paroi intérieure d'un bidon d'huile.

This case was tried by Cairo Narcotics Court and the accused were sentenced as follows :—

- (1) MOHAMED EL-DIB ABDEL-
DAYEM 2 years' imprisonment and fine of
L.E. 200.
- (2) MAHMOUD ABDEL-WAHED
SIAM... .. 2 years' imprisonment and a fine
of L.E. 200.

On appeal, the judgment was altered to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 in respect of MOHAMED EL-DIB ABDEL-DAYAM and was confirmed in respect of MAHMOUD ABDEL-WAHED SIAM.

SEIZURE OF 2·818 KILOGRAMMES OF INDIAN HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON MAY 24, 1935 EX S.S. "MAHANADA"

**Case of Allia Bux Bakurallee or Ali Bakshi Bakr Ali,
Indian British Subject**

Trafficking in narcotics by Lascar crews on British ships has been occupying the attention of the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch for a considerable period, as reports emanating from reliable sources gave every indication that local traffickers thwarted in their efforts to obtain sufficiently lucrative supplies from the Eastern Mediterranean had turned their attention to suppliers operating East of Suez. It was, therefore, decided to make a special effort on the S.S. "MAHANADA," which was due to arrive at Port Said on May 24, 1935.

No confidants were employed. The operations which ended in the arrest of the accused were conducted by plain-clothes policemen attached to the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch. They boarded the "MAHANADA" on arrival on the 24th May and kept a careful watch on the trimmer who was suspected.

Acting on a pre-arranged signal uniformed policemen boarded and after obtaining the usual authority from the Captain who gave every possible assistance ALLIA BUX BAKURALLEE was placed under arrest for being in possession of 2·818 kilogrammes of Indian hashish.

The rest of the crew and their quarters were subjected to a thorough search but nothing further was found.

ALLIA BUX BAKURALLEE had previously served on the steamship "CITY OF YORK," on which it would appear that he had been approached by a resident of Port Said presumably a trafficker, who had offered him the sum of L.E. 18 per kilo of Indian hashish. ALLIA BUX BAKURALLEE had obtained the seized drug from the Port of Calcutta.

The accused was brought ashore and after being paid off on instructions of the Captain he was tried at the British Consulate, Port Said, on May 30, 1935 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

He was also sentenced by the Customs Commission, Port-Said, on the June 3, 1935 to a fine of L.E. 28·180 milliemes.

**SEIZURE OF 49 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID
ON JUNE 12, 1935 EX S.S. "MEERKERKE"**

Case of Tang Shaw, Chinese

Upon information from reliable sources the S.S. "MEERKERKE" was boarded by members of the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch on her arrival at Port Said on June 12, 1935. With the approval of the Captain who gave every possible facility a careful search was conducted and as a result TANG SHAW was arrested in possession of 49 grammes of opium. A Browning revolver (with 100 rounds of ammunition) was found in the possession of another member of the crew.

In view of the smallness of the quantity of opium seized no case was made out against TANG SHAW, and in deference to the wishes of the Captain who stated that he would undertake to deal with the two members of the crew involved, the matter was not reported to the Dutch Consul.

**SEIZURE OF 463 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT
SAID ON JULY 7, 1935 EX S.S. "KERKYRA"**

Case of Constantin Spiliotis and Jacomos Petropoulos

The C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch has received information to the effect that the cook of the Kerkyra Steamship (Greek Flag) was engaged in drug trafficking.

On the arrival of that ship, *i.e.* on July 7, 1935, arrangements were made to have the members of the crew supervised.

As a result of continuous and discreet watch, the Cook (CONSTANTIN SPILIOTIS) was arrested in possession of 463 grammes. of hashish. Another person, JACOMOS PETROPOULOS, was also arrested as accomplice.

Prior to the arrival of the C.N.I.B. men, SPILIOTIS had been warned by a native cargo worker of "danger," and consequently he managed to burn a considerable quantity of hashish which he had for sale.

The seizure of the quantity now in hand was due to the promptness of one of the men who jumped and managed to save from the cook house the quantity seized.

Case No. 78 "FOREIGN DÉLITS," 1935, was drawn up against the accused persons who were handed over to the Greek Consul General, Alexandria, and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) CONSTANTIN SPILIOTIS ... 14 months' imprisonment.
- (2) JACOMOS PETROPOULOS... Acquitted.

**RE-SEIZURE AT PORT SAID OF 240 GRAMMES OF
POWDERED HASHISH ON THE S.S. "EXPLO-
RATEUR GRANDIDIER" ON JULY 22, 1935**

- (1) ALI HASSAN EL-SABBAN.
- (2) HASSAN EL-KISHAWI.
- (3) HUSSEIN ABBAS HARRAZ.
- (4) MOHAMED HASSAN EL-
SABBAN.

Vide information which was received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch on July 22, 1935, a discreet watch was kept on the S.S. "EXPLORATEUR GRANDIDIER," as Nos. 1 and 2 of the abovenamed were noticed in their felucca alongside the ship acting in a suspicious manner. A search was made and it later brought to light a sack in the boat which contained 240 grammes of powdered hashish. Although not a new method of sumggling hashish, the powdered variety is certainly easy to conceal but very difficult to detect.

The above-mentioned accused were arrested with the exception of No. 4 (MOHAMED HASSAN EL-SABBAN) who has so far managed to escape.

P.V. 98 "Summary Délits" Mina, 1935 was drawn up. This case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, on August 26, 1935 with the following result :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) ALI HASSAN EL-SABBAN... | 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300. |
| (2) HASSAN ALI EL-KISHAWI | } Acquitted. |
| (3) HUSSEIN ABBAS HARRAZ | |
| (4) MOHAMED HASSAN EL-
SABBAN. | |

SEIZURE AT PORT SAID OF 1 KILO AND 930 GRAMMES OF HASHISH ON AUGUST 22, 1935, EX S.S. "PRINCESS MARY LOUISE" (BULGARIAN FLAG)

Case of Raiko Betco

On August 22, 1935, *vide* information received, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch detailed a party of men who, through the assistance of the Captain of the steamer, boarded the ship and as a result RAIKO BETCO was arrested in possession of 1 kilo and 930 grammes of hashish.

P.V.—No. 118 Summary Délits, El-Mina, 1935 was drawn up and the accused was sentenced as follows :—

(1) *By Customs Commission on September 19, 1935 :—*

A fine of L.E. 19·300 milliemes.

(2) *By Summary Native Court on September 23, 1935 :—*

2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

SEIZURE OF 17·550 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 28, 1935 EX A LAUNCH PROPERTY OF SHELL COMPANY

(Case of Mahmoud Abdel-Kerim el-Assal and Others)

Acting in accordance with reliable information received from a confident, the O.C. Coastguards Secret Section, Port Said, searched on August 28, 1935, a launch, the property of the Shell Company and as a result a quantity of hashish weighing 17·550 kilogrammes was discovered and the following occupants of the launch were arrested :—

- (1) MOHMOUD ABDEL-KERIM
EL-ASSAL (Master) Local Subject.
- (2) CARMELO GAUCI (Fireman) British Subject.
- (3) MARINO MARCOZANIS
(Fireman) Greek Subject.

The accused in their defence stated that the launch was tied up alongside the quayside and very often without occupants and it would be very easy for outsiders to conceal narcotics unobserved. They further stated that they only boarded the launch when reporting for duty.

O.C. Coastguards Secret Service stated that his informant had not furnished him with any names as to the ownership of the hashish found and he consequently suspected the launch crew.

The parquet, therefore, registered the *P.V.* against person or persons unknown and the accused were then released, but in view of a communication issued by the management of the Shell Company the Parquet re-opened the enquiry in connection with this case with the following result:—

On September 30, 1935, the Customs Commission, Port-Said sentenced the three accused persons mentioned above to pay conjointly a fine of L.E. 175.500 milliemes.

On October 7, 1935, MAHMOUD ABDEL-KERIM EL-ASSAL was sentenced by Port-Said Summary Native Court to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

As far as the other two accused are concerned, the case was filed.

SEIZURE OF 6.897 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON AUGUST 30, 1935, EX S.S. "ALISA"

Case of Albert Sunkimat and Others

On August 30, 1935, a seizure of 6.897 kilogrammes of opium was effected by the C.N.I.B., Port-Said Branch on board S.S. "ALISA." This seizure was due to the alertness of a uniform policeman who was on Gangway Traffic duty on the steamer, in that he managed to report in time the suspicious movements of Public Launch No. 108 and a description of its occupants. Acting on his information a search party accompanied by a representative of the German Consulate boarded the "ALISA." and as a result ALBERT SUNKIMAT AND FREDERICK PRENTZ, German subjects were arrested in possession of the opium stated above. They confessed that the drug was obtained from MERSINE, Turkey.

At the request of the German Consul both the abovenamed were sent to the German Consulate, Alexandria for trial.

The following were also arrested in connection with the case and handed over to the Parquet for trial :—

- (1) AHMED SAYED AHMED
ABDEL-RAHMAN, EGYPTIAN driver of Launch No 108.
- (2) MAHMOUD AHMED HILAL,
EGYPTIAN a well-known local trafficker.

S.S. "ALISA" came to Port Said from Alexandria. Its regular run is :

Galatz — Istanbul — Jaffa — Haifa — Beyrouth — Alexandria — Port-Said.

Before the trial took place the crew of S.S. "ALISA" were examined by the German Authorities while the steamer was in Alexandria, with the result that sailor ALBERT MEYER was taken into custody on the charge of being an accomplice.

The following is the result of trial of this case :—

(a) *By German Consular Court, Alexandria :*

- (1) ALBERT SUNKIMAT ... 12 months' imprisonment.
- (2) ALBERT MEYER ... 6 months' imprisonment.
- (3) Frederick PRENTZ ... Acquitted.

(b) *By Port Said Summary Native Court :*

- (4) AHMED SAYED AHMED
ABDEL-RAHMAN ... 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
- (5) MAHMOUD AHMED
HILAL... .. 3 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

**SEIZURE OF 1.330 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT
SAID ON OCTOBER 24, 1935 EX S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN"**

Case of Ach-Tchi, Chinese

Information from a reliable source had been received to the effect that one of the Chinese members of the crew of S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN" had been offering opium for sale at L.Stg. 10 per kilo. The opium was stated to be concealed in the meat refrigerator.

On October 24, 1934, when the steamer arrived at Port Said a Squad of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Port Said Branch accompanied by a representative of the French Consulate boarded it. The Captian offered no difficulties, in fact he detailed a ship's officer to help in the search.

After a systematic examination nothing was found in the refrigerator nor was there anything found in the crews' quarters, but a locked cupboard which attracted the attention of the C.N.I.B. Squad was then examined and found to contain a quantity of 1.330 kilogrammes of opium cunningly concealed. It appeared that the opium was the property of one ACH-TCHI (a Chinese member of the crew) who had previously been arrested and imprisoned by Marseilles Police for trafficking.

Case of Mohamed Moustafa el-Garrahi

With reference to the case of MOHAMED MUSTAFA EL-GARRAHI mentioned in pages 18 and 19 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1934 in which OSCAR PAUL GERDES, German subject, was accused as it was asked therein what sentence this German got, a communication was received from Berlin Police Authorities to the effect that GERDES who was deported to Hamburg on July 2, 1934 was not tried in view of the promulgation of the Law of Amnesty of August 7, 1934.

Case of Chai Ah Hing

With reference to the seizure of 9.280 kilogrammes of opium at Suez on November 18, 1934, ex S.S. "HARPA" referred to in page 30 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1934, the accused CHAI AH HING who was acquitted by Suez Summary Court, was sentenced by default on April 7, 1935 by Zagazig Court of Appeal to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

SMUGGLING IN DAMIETTA

As a result of enquiries initiated by the C.N.I.B. and pursued by the Narcotics Parquet into alleged smuggling of narcotic drugs in the Damietta area, twenty persons were arrested and tried in the Damietta Native Court (Central Parquet Case No. 141, Délit 1935).

The charge proffered against the accused by the Parquet was that, during the 3 years prior to December 16, 1934, the date on which the procès-verbal of enquiry was drawn up, and within the limits of Port Said and Damietta Governorates, they brought into Egyptian

territory numerous quantities of narcotic substances to wit hashish without legal justification and in derogation of Articles 1 (6), 2, 35, 36, 40, 41, 45 of Law No. 21 of 1928 on Narcotics.

Publication of the full account of the trial and summing up, in the course of which personnel of the Coastguards Administration were subjected to censure by the judge, must be suspended till after the hearing of the appeal which has been set for a date subsequent to that arranged for the appearance of this report.

The sentences passed in the Court of First Instance were as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (1) MOHAMED SEDDIK ABDOU
EL-AGHA | } | 5 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 1000, each. |
| (2) HUSSEIN ABU-AWAD | | |
| (3) HAMED AHMED EL-HUSSEINI... | | |
| (4) IBRAHIM EL-SAYED BASSATI ... | | |
| (5) ABDU AHMED EL-ZAYYAT ... | } | 3 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 600, each. |
| (6) ABDEL-FADIL ABOU-EL
KASHOUTI | | |
| (7) MURSI AHMED EL-BERBEER ... | | |
| (8) MOHAMED MOHAMED EL-
GHADBAN | | 5 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 1000. |
| (9) YOUSHAABDOU FOU DA ... | | 2 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 400. |
| (10) ABDEL-RAHMAN ABDOU FOU DA | | Acquitted. |
| (11) MOHAMED ABDOU EL-BAYYAA) | } | 5 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 1000, each. |
| (12) MAHMUD ABDOU EL-AGHA ... | | |
| (13) OKASHA ABDOU EL-AGHA ... | | |
| (14) ALI ABDOU EL-AGHA | | Acquitted. |
| (15) SAADALLA EL-BASHA | | 5 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 1000. |
| (16) KHADR OSMAN EL-SHARIKI ... | | 3 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 600. |
| (17) SOBHI EL-LATAQANI | | Acquitted. |
| (18) HAMZA EL-RASHEED | } | 3 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 600, each. |
| (19) AHMED EL-REEDI | | |
| (20) SAADALLA EL-SEBAE | | |

The Parquet has lodged an appeal in respect of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

CHAPTER II

Cases of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

CASE OF SHEROUD BROTHERS OF PORT SAID,—SEIZURE OF 143·10 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON APRIL 17, 1935. (CASE OF NICOLA CHRISTOFOROU AND ANTOINE GALANOS).—SEIZURE OF OPIUM AT SUEZ INSIDE A SCREWED CAP OF A STICK (CASE OF SHAHHAT MAGED MUSTAFA).—SEIZURE OF OPIUM CONCEALED INSIDE MAIZE COBS. (CASE OF ABDEL-RAZEK AHMED SOLIMAN, *alias* "DOKKAH," SUEZ).—CASE OF MIHRAN KALEDJIAN.

SHEROUD BROTHERS OF PORT SAID

A family consisting of three brothers, namely (1) AHMED ALI SHEROUD, (2) MAHMOUD ALI SHEROUD and (3) TAUFIK ALI SHEROUD was reported as being actively engaged in the trafficking of narcotics.

The three brothers opened a shop in Sharia el-Zagazig at Port Said, ostensibly for the purpose of selling cigarettes and haberdashery. Police raids were conducted on several occasions and when they found that things were getting too hot for them they transferred their base of operations to a coffee-shop opposite their premises, which is owned by a certain MOHAMMEDAIN EL-SAEDI. This coffee-shop was subjected to several raids by the Police and as a result the following arrests were made :—

(1) AHMED IBRAHIM EL-ARNAOUTI was arrested on August 8, 1933 in possession of 8 grammes of opium and 3·4 grammes of hashish and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

(2) IBRAHIM MOHAMED EL-ASHAAL was arrested on December 5, 1933 in possession of 2 grammes of hashish and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

As a consequence of this, the coffee-shop was handed over to a certain HUSSEIN MOHAMED SHALATA acting on behalf of AHMED ALI SHEROUD, who together with his brothers was able to continue their nefarious activities. The coffee-shop was again raided on March 20, 1935 by the Police and a quantity of 5·8 grammes of hashish was seized in possession of a certain ZAKI HUSSEIN EL-HALAWANI (SHALATA'S assistant). SHALATA and EL-HALAWANI were tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, each.

Nothing daunted, the SHEROUD BROTHERS obtained the assistance of a certain IBRAHIM MOHAMED MOKAWEE and another coffee-shop was opened in the same street, where hashish smoking was indulged by clients. On November 12, 1935 this place was raided by the Police and TAUFIK ALI SHEROUD was arrested in possession of 22 grammes of hashish.

During the process of arrest, MAHMOUD ALI SHEROUD attempted to free his brother from the hands of the Police, and as this was not successful he managed to create sufficient noise in the neighbourhood, which drew a crowd of the lower class inhabitants who rushed in and threw stones, chairs, glasses, etc., at the Police Force. Two coffee-shop owners who joined in the *mélée* against the Police were promptly arrested, *viz*: (1) MAHMOUD MUSTAFA KENAWI and (2) HASSAN SAYED AHMED YOUNES, *alias* HANDOUKE.

On the way to the Police Station, MAHMOUD ALI SHEROUD made a further attempt to free his brother but did not succeed.

As the crowd of rowdies which were following attempted to interfere with one of the policemen, it was found necessary to fire 5 blank shots in the air, whereupon the crowd quickly dispersed.

The Police Squad suffered slight injuries not requiring treatment, which were received in the course of the arrest.

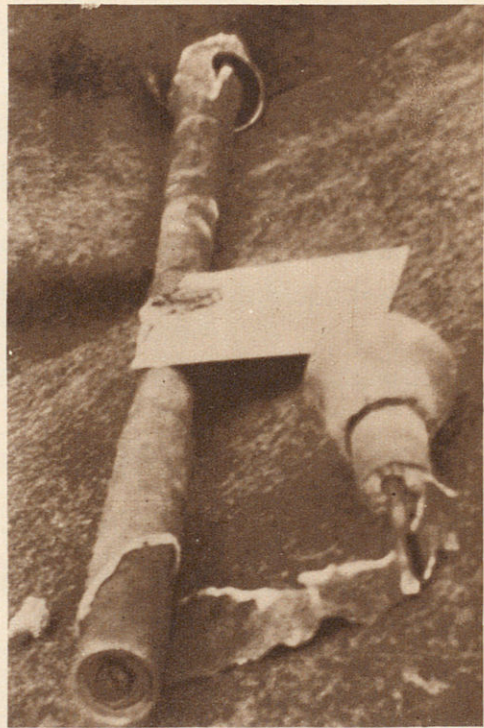
The Parquet subsequently ordered the arrest of MAHMOUD ALI SHEROUD.

The result of the trial in connection with this case was as follows:—

on 16-12-1935

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) TAUFIK ALI SHEROUD ... | 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 for trafficking in narcotics and 10 days' imprisonment for assaulting the Police. |
| (2) MAHMOUD ALI SHEROUD | } 2 month's imprisonment for assaulting the Police. |
| (3) MAHMOUD MUSTAFA KENAWI | |
| (4) HASSAN SAYED AHMED YOUNES, <i>alias</i> HANDOUKE | |
| (5) MOHAMED METWALLI NASR | 1 month's imprisonment for assaulting the Police. |

قضية شحات ماجد مصطفى
CASE OF SHAHHAT MAGED MUSTAFA
AFFAIRE SHAHHAT MAGED MUSTAFA



أفيون مخفي داخل يد عصا مقلوطة
Opium concealed inside a screwed cap of a stick.
Opium dissimulé dans la poignée évidée d'une canne.

SEIZURE OF 143.10 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT SUEZ ON APRIL 17, 1935

Case of Nicola Christoforou and Antoine Galanos

Information was received by the C.N.I.B., Suez Branch that (1) NICOLA CHRISTOFOROU, British Subject and (2) ANTOINE GALANOS, local subject were engaged in the traffic of narcotic on a large scale. Arrangements were made to arrest them en-flagrant delit and for this purpose one of the branch confidants was specially engaged in this case.

On April 17, 1935, the confidant offered to buy a quantity of hashish for L.E. 10. The accused came up to the place indicated by the confidant with a piece of hashish weighing 143.10 grammes and they were arrested by the Police on the spot.

On May 14, 1935, NICOLA CHRISTOFOROU was sentenced by the British Consular Court, Port Said to 6 months' imprisonment, a fine of L.E. 20 and deportation, and on May 27, 1935 his accomplice, ANTOINE GALANOS was tried before the Suez Summary Native Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM AT SUEZ INSIDE A SCREWED CAP OF A STICK

Case of Shahhat Maged Mustafa

SHAHHAT MAGED MUSTAFA OF SUEZ was in the habit of going about with a big stick in his hand. He had been previously searched for drugs without result. On June, 20 1935, he was again conducted to the Police Station to be searched. He wanted to leave his stick in a café. This gave rise to suspicion and when the stick was examined it was discovered that the cap was screwed on, and inside were found three pieces of opium weighing 70 centigrammes.

On July, 22, 1935, the accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM CONCEALED INSIDE MAIZE COBS

Case of Abdel-Razek Ahmed Soliman, alias Dokkah, Suez

For a long time Abdel-RAZEK AHMED SOLIMAN, *alias* DOKKAH, who has been suspected of retailing drugs to consumers, has been placed under supervision. Several searches were made with negative result. Though he was known to be still dealing in drugs, yet no trace could be found of the place where he stored the stuff.

However, on September 25, 1935 he was caught by the C.N.I.B. Suez Branch red-handed under the following circumstances :

A number of maize cobs in his possession were searched. During the search, the top part of the cobs came off revealing a hole bored therein with a quantity of opium concealed inside.

The quantity of opium seized, on being weighed, was found to be one gramme.

In 1934, this man was convicted for having been found in possession of opium and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine L.E. 30.

This case was tried by Suez Summary Native Court on November 4, 1935, and the accused was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

Case of Mihran Kaledjian

With reference to the seizure of 167.40 grammes of heroin at Cairo on December 17, 1934 published on pages 38 and 39 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1934, the accused were tried by Cairo Narcotics Court and sentenced as follows :—

BASTAWI HASSAN ALI	...	3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
MOHAMED ABU EL-NAGA	...	1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
FARAHAT AHMED KOTB	...	Acquitted.

قضية عبدالرازق أحمد سليمان الشهير "بدقه"

CASE OF ABDEL RAZEK AHMED SOLIMAN alias "DOKKAH"
AFFAIRE ABDEL RAZEK AHMED SOLIMAN dit "DOKKAH"



أفيون مخفي داخل كوز أذرة شامي

Opium concealed inside maize cob.
Opium dissimulé dans des épis de maïs.

CHAPTER III

The Doctors' Case

The following is an attempt briefly to summarise the history of what has come to be known as the DOCTORS' CASE.

During the latter end of the year 1934, it came to the notice of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau that a certain physician was issuing a large number of prescriptions for narcotic drugs far in excess of what appeared to be necessary for the reasonable treatment of any narcotic addict.

The C.N.I.B. immediately informed the Public Health Department and requested them to delegate an inspector to assist in the enquiry.

An Inspector of Pharmacies was at once appointed and with the C.N.I.B. Officer and the Parquet spent the next two months in a minute and thorough investigation of the case.

Enquiries revealed the interesting fact that the physician, on whose printed forms these prescriptions had been written, himself knew nothing whatever about them. Being a doctor of high respectability and considerable renown in medical circles, it was quickly agreed that he must have been the subject of a theft, or series of thefts, from his clinic of the necessary blank forms.

The enquiries were, however, continued along another line and it shortly became apparent that a large number of chemists in Cairo had for months been issuing narcotic drugs against prescriptions signed by various doctors, and the number of these prescriptions and the quantity of the drugs involved appeared to be so out of proportion to necessary medical requirements, that it was decided to pursue the enquiry to the uttermost point. To this end, all the prescriptions in the various chemists' shops were collected and examined, and the names of the doctors and their patients were carefully listed and personal examination and interrogation of each of them was begun.

The result of this very long and arduous enquiry was that on June 2, 1935, 8 doctors, 2 male nurses, 1 chemist and one fellah were arraigned before the Native Narcotic Court in Cairo under the presidency of Judge Mohamed Aly Rushdy. The prosecution was in the hands of Mohamed Kamal el-Labban Eff., Parquet Substitute, and the accused were defended by the most prominent lawyers of the Cairo Bar, at the head of them being Maître Makram Ebeid.

The names of the accused are as follows :—

- (1) KAISAR BESALI 30 years old, physician, Sharia Emad el-Din.
- (2) SHAKER RABBAT 38 years old, physician, Sharia Ibrahim Pasha.
- (3) SABET BOULOS Physician, Sharia Shubra.
- (4) AHMED HASSIB EL-HAKIM ... 36 years old, physician, Sharia Abdel-Rahman.
- (5) MOHAMED AMIN NOUR ... 52 years old, physician, Sharia Qasr el-Aly.
- (6) MOHAMED TEWFIK SHEHATA 31 years old, physician, Sharia Madrasset el-Tewfikia.
- (7) ANTOUN ARIDA 38 years old, physician, Sharia Said.
- (8) AHMED HUSSEIN ZAKI ... 50 years old, physician, Marg.
- (9) ABDEL-AZIZ HILMI 30 years old, male nurse, Bulaq.
- (10) ABDEL-RAOUF ABDOU ... 25 years old, male nurse, Haret Hassan.
- (11) ABDEL-GALIL ATA ABOU / 25 years old, fellah, Talkha,
EL-SEOOD } Mit Antar.
- (12) KHALIL HADDAD 22 years old, pharmacist, 71, Sharia Daher.

The charges against them were :—

- (1) Of providing facilities to drug addicts for procuring and using narcotic drugs in illegal circumstances.
- (2) Of being in illicit possession of narcotic drugs.
- (3) Of failing to keep the proper narcotics register, as laid down by the Public Health Department regulations.

Prior to the opening of the case against the accused, the Court considered a civil action brought against Nos. (1), (2), (3) and (12) by a woman named MUFIDA AREF, claiming indemnity and the right to bring a separate action against them, claiming damages of L.E. 4,000 on the score of having been tempted by the said accused to make use of illicit narcotic drugs.

This civil action was, however, refused by the Court which was of the opinion that claimant herself was not a victim of accused nor was she injured by their misdeed, and that she herself had by her actions rendered herself liable to prosecution under the Narcotics Law.

The Parquet based its case against the accused on Articles 1, 2, 26, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, of the Narcotics Law No. 21 of 1928. The defence based its case on the immunity of qualified doctors from the scope of the Narcotics Law, arguing that as there existed a High Medical Council these doctors should have been called before that council to explain their alleged misconduct, if indeed there were any misconduct, for—argued the defence—only a qualified doctor can know how to treat a narcotics addict, and therefore the supply of narcotic drugs in such cases cannot be considered an offence.

Other arguments adduced by the defence were as follows:—

(1) That the law No. 22 on Narcotics was passed in order to deal with certain exceptional social conditions which were threatening the health of the country, and that the dispositions of this law were solely concerned with the amelioration of these conditions and that the Law Officers of the Crown when drafting the law were in no way concerned with physicians or the duties of physicians.

(2) That Law No. 66 of 1928 modified by No. 17 of 1932 concerning the practice of the medical profession, ordained the punishment of doctors who misused their professional privileges in the prescription of narcotics, and that this law made no allusion to penalties for infringing any other law such as the Law on Narcotics.

(3) The jurisdiction of the High Medical Council decreed by the Ministry of the Interior on February 13, 1931 provided for the arraignment and punishment of doctors, even though they have not been convicted in any criminal Court.

(4) The Narcotics Law ought to have included a certain project referring to doctors who prescribed narcotic drugs in quantities greater than the treatment of the disease necessitated, and that this project was subsequently included in the Law No. 66 of 1928 modified by Law No. 17 of 1932.

The defence also submitted four other arguments; all eight of these reasonings were dealt with and rejected by the Court in an extensive finding, which ran to 253 foolscap pages and constituted what will doubtless be, for many years to come, accepted in Egypt as the final ruling on the rights of doctors and chemists in the matter of the treatment of drug addicts.

An interesting portion of the judge's finding relates to the question of addiction and its treatment. It is worth while quoting some of this *in extenso* :—

“ It is agreed generally that addiction of narcotic drugs is a curable disease with very unimportant exceptions. It is also true that the percentage of cured addicts who relapse into addiction is great. Yet from

the medical point of view this does not mean that the disease itself is incurable. Nor does it mean that from the legal point of view a doctor is justified in giving narcotic drugs to a cured addict for use by such person in case he should have a relapse."

"All systems of treatment of addicts have elementary principles which every doctor is supposed to know and follow. If he is not acquainted with these principles this alone would be sufficient to cause him to be suspected of bad intentions if he prescribed narcotic drugs. The basis of all treatment is the withdrawal of the drug whether suddenly or by degrees. The gradual withdrawal treatment, it has been generally agreed, should not require more than a month for its completion. Any system whereunder narcotic drugs are reduced to a certain point and then left at that point to be taken by the addict for an undefined period, cannot be considered as a serious treatment."

"All doctors will agree that the treatment of addicts requires that the patient should be absolutely unable to obtain narcotic drugs outside the treatment prescribed for him. There is no doubt that Sanatoriums are the best places for such treatment, but a doctor can obtain a proper degree of control over his patient in a clinic or hospital, provided certain indispensable restrictions are applied. But the lack of Sanatoriums or the means for applying such restrictions cannot be taken as an excuse by the doctor for failing to carry out a proper treatment when dealing with a drug addict, for every doctor has two duties, one to his profession and the other towards the Law."

"The Egyptian Government has not fulfilled its duty as regards drug conditions in this country. It has so far failed to provide Sanatoriums for treatment and has looked upon the addict as a criminal, putting him in prison and applying treatment of sudden withdrawal of the drug. The dangers of this treatment have been refuted by the Government which has referred to prison statistics and has considered that it is a mere hypothesis to state that such treatment exposes its addicts to the dangers of death. The Sanatorium is necessary, if not at the beginning of the treatment certainly for its completion, and, as long as such Sanatoriums, do not exist, the Government and the country will be moving in a vicious circle, where the addict will invariably return to his addiction on being released from prison or on the completion of his treatment by the doctor; this is a very grave situation."

Two interesting points which the Court also considered are as follows :—

(1) Can there be cases in which the doctor should prescribe narcotic drugs to an addict otherwise than as a treatment intended to cure addiction ?

(2) Is it possible for a doctor to abstain from treating an addict and to content himself with alleviation of the pains caused by the desire for drugs ?

In dealing with the first question the Court assumed that such cases would be those of addicts whose addiction could not be treated without danger of death. These cases would moreover concern persons of very advanced age and the narcotic drug, whatever its dose, would be an absolute necessity for the purpose of keeping the patient alive. It would be the duty of the doctor in such cases to reduce the dosage to the minimum quantity, to control the use of it, to see that the patient had no opportunity of exchanging the drug for any other, not to allow the patient to perform his own injections and finally to cease giving the drug the moment that it was no longer required.

As regards the second question, the Court put the following on record :—

“Addiction is a disease like all other diseases wherein pain is suffered by the patient. In addiction pain comes from deprivation, therefore it is permissible for a doctor to allay that pain even as he is permitted to allay pain in cases of asthma and gall-stone. However, in doing so he must plainly show that it is the intention of the treatment to allay pain and not to gratify the addict’s desire.”

“The prescription of small medical doses of drugs to an addict at long intervals may be said to indicate the first intention, but the opposite would be indicated if such doses were given at frequent intervals and over long periods, for this would cease to be an alleviation of pain and would become facilitation of usage.”

The Court in its findings stated that it considered that the officials of the Pharmacies Section of the Public Health Department had not been sufficiently strict, and that far too many applications for narcotics from doctors had been granted without any details being supplied of the reasons justifying the giving of drugs to the patients.

The Court quoted a number of actual instances where doctors had been given what it considered astonishing latitude in respect of prescriptions of narcotic drugs.

It also remarked that in several cases it had been shown that doctors had not kept the registers required by the Law and that although such omission was known to the Pharmacies Section, no action was taken against the doctors except to warn them.

In dealing with the accused individually the Court expressed itself with considerable vehemence on the subject of giving narcotic drugs to patients in order to gratify desire. The first accused who is alleged to have treated MUFIDA AREF (mentioned on page 30) for addiction, but who, in reality, merely supplied her with drugs for her own gratification, was asked in his preliminary examination whether he considered that the method he adopted could have cured her some day ; he replied that he believed that if she had been looked after by her own people and placed in a hospital she would have recovered.

When asked what he meant by this he said he believed that she could not have been cured except in hospital. Naturally the examining officer then asked him "Why did you then prescribe narcotic drugs to her?" "His reply was shameful," says the Court: "it is shameful to the medical profession and it was inexcusable and criminal." He replied that "if he had not given narcotic drugs to this woman, other doctors would have given them to her."

The case of accused No. 2 was similar, for having agreed in respect of certain patients that they could not be cured except by being placed in a hospital he continued to prescribe narcotic drugs daily for them, and this although they told him openly that they were obtaining narcotic drugs from other doctors as well. He also contended that as long as there were other doctors, Government officials, and even medical legal experts who dispense narcotic drugs to addicts he could not drive away from his door an addict who came to him for relief. He also treated two sisters who lived together. Treatment began in March 1934 and continued till the beginning of December of the same year. He used to write prescriptions daily for them, the name of one of them appearing one day and the name of the other on the next, but occasionally he gave prescriptions to both of them on the same day and used to benefit by this arrangement, each of the two girls taking a fixed amount. The accused wished to show that the treatment had been given for asthma in the case of one girl and fits in the case of the other, but as a matter of fact both these girls were already addicts when the accused first met them, and as neither from the two diseases from which they suffered required a prescription of narcotic drugs, the only logical conclusion was that the drugs were prescribed to gratify desire. The Court also found him guilty of prescribing narcotic drugs to addicts whom he did not examine or even see. He admitted under examination that a certain patient who was addicted to morphia was never examined or even seen by him but the patient's brother used to call and take morphia prescriptions. The examining officer asked the accused how he permitted himself to do this. His reply was "what criminals they are!" "This is a miserable answer and can only mean that accused was callous and criminal himself," says the Court.

The third accused was acquitted on all charges.

The Court found the fourth accused guilty on the charges of facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to addicts, illicit possession of narcotic drugs and failing to keep the necessary register.

The fifth accused made a remarkable reply when excusing himself for giving morphia to addicts. First of all, he said that as long as the dose did not affect the heart the treatment could not be considered wrong and no responsibility could fall on him. He further said

that he did not consider morphia as a narcotic but as an object for which he had a permit just as one had a permit to carry arms. The Court found him guilty of facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to addicts and for failing to keep the necessary register.

Similarly the sixth accused was found guilty on the two charges.

The seventh accused was not found guilty of facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to addicts and of possession of cocaine and morphine, but guilty of illegal possession of opium and failing to keep the necessary register.

The eighth accused was found guilty of illegal possession of narcotic drugs, facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to addicts, not guilty of failing to keep the necessary register.

The ninth accused was found guilty of facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to addicts.

The tenth accused was found guilty of facilitating the use of drugs to addicts.

The eleventh accused was found not guilty.

The twelfth accused was found not guilty.

The Court finishing its findings by the following summary :

WHEREAS THE COURT :

Taking into consideration that the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth accused persons, have intentionally failed to keep a register in order to enable them to cover their illicit use of narcotic drugs and also facilitating the use of same to other—applies against them Art. 32 of the Penal Code, judging their action to be similar to that of doctors who are found in possession of narcotic drugs without a permit.

In passing punishment on the accused, the Court has two matters in consideration :

First.—The behaviour of the Public Health Department towards them.

Second.—The idea of reprimanding the accused and such other unworthy doctors, can be justified by a punishment which should not be so severe as that meted out to other criminals who are not on the same level of education as medical men.

The Court, therefore, is satisfied by passing on the accused a sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 and to suspend them from exercising their profession for a period equal to the term of imprisonment.

The Court desires to address a final word to the Public Health Department to the effect that some of the persons brought before it in this case had proved themselves to be unworthy of the protection

due to their profession as they, by their misdeeds, have not only compromised themselves individually, but have also infringed their duty as physicians.

The Court adds that the sentence against the accused does not debar the Public Health Department from using disciplinary measures against them and, therefore, requests the Health Authorities to exercise their rights not only as regards these accused persons but also in the case of all others who similarly infringe the Law, for, in a country like Egypt, where until lately any doctor could come from abroad unhindered, it is quite possible for doctors to abuse their profession and ignore their duty towards it; therefore, it falls on the Public Health Department to widen and strengthen its control.

FOR THESE REASONS :

The Court gives the following judgments in the presence of the opposing parties :

First.—In the civil action :

Opposition rejected and the plaintiff to pay expenses.

Second.—General prosecution :

Opposition rejected and sentences as hereunder :

First.—The Court acquits Dr. SABET BOULOS, ABDEL-GALIL ATA ABOUL-SAAD and KHALIL HADDAD.

Applying in each of the following cases Art. 32 of the penal Code :

Second :—Acquits KAISAR BESALI, from the charge of facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to BADRIA AHMED but passes on him a sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 for the other two charges, *i.e.* facilitating the use of narcotic drugs.

Third.—Sentences SHAKER RABBAT to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 for the three charges brought against him for facilitating the use of narcotic drugs and for the charge of possessing morphia.

Fourth.—Passes a sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 on AHMED HASSIB EL-HAKIM, for facilitating the use of narcotic drugs, possessing morphia and failing to keep a register.

Fifth.—Sentences MOHAMED AMIN NOUR to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 for facilitating the use of narcotic drugs and failing to keep a register.

Sixth.—Sentences MOHAMED TEWFIQ SHEHATA to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 for facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to others and failing to keep a register.

Seventh.—ANTOUN ARIDA is acquitted from the charge of facilitating the use of narcotic drugs to AZIZA MANSOUR, BADRIA AHMED and MOHAMED MANSOUR and from that of possessing morphia and cocaine, but sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 for being in possession of opium and not keeping a register.

Eighth.—AHMED HUSSEIN ZAKI is acquitted from the charge of failing to keep a register but receives one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 for being in possession and facilitating the use of drugs to LINA TOSCANO and GILSON HANEM YEGHEN.

Ninth.—ABDEL-AZIZ HILMI is sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200 for possession of morphia.

Tenth.—ABDEL-RAOUF ABDU is sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 200.

Eleventh.—The Court suspends the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, accused from exercising their medical profession for one year beginning from the date on which their sentences expire.

Twelfth.—The Court orders the publication of an extract of this judgment in the newspapers "Al-Ahram," "Al-Siassa" and "Rose El-Yousef," at the expense of the sentenced accused.

Thirteenth.—All accused persons are exempted from the payment of the criminal charges.

(Signed) Recorder.

(Signed) Judge.

Following upon the prosecution of the eight doctors in Cairo, the Public Health Inspector and the C.N.I.B. Officers made lengthy investigations into similar charges against doctors in Alexandria, Tantah, Mansura, Mehalla el-Kobra and Qalioub.

In some cases the investigations have not yet been completed, while in others the cases have been set down for trial but not yet heard.

The *Tantah Doctors' Case* was similar in every respect to the Cairo Case: the summing up of the Court ran into a document of 366 pages and resulted in the following convictions and sentences:—

DR. MOHAMED MOHAMED

TEWFIQ sentenced to 1 1/2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, also suspension of practising for a further period of 1 1/2 years.

DR. SELIM ISCANDAR NAMOUR sentenced to 1 1/2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300 and suspension of practising for a further period of 1 1/2 years.

DR. NEEMAN YOUSSEF

MANSUR sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment a fine of L.E. 200 and suspension of practising for one year.

ELIAS AGGAN, chemist ... sentenced to a fine of L.E. 100.

KARKOUR YACOB, chemist sentenced to a fine of L.E. 100.

MITRI KHOURY, asst. chemist sentenced to a fine of L.E. 100.

OHANES BAGHOSSIAN, asst. chemist sentenced to a fine of L.E. 100.

ABD-EL-RAOUF EL-ABD, asst. chemist sentenced to a fine of L.E. 100.

DR. ALEXANDRE SFAKIANAKIS, a Greek subject of *Tantah*, was also prosecuted on similar charges and was sentenced by the Greek Consular Court of Alexandria on the second September to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 300 gold drachmas.

He has since been expelled from Egypt by the order of the Greek Consul of *Tantah*.

The *Qalioub Case* was tried on the 16th December and resulted in the conviction of (1) DR. AZIZ MIKHAIL BISHAI who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, a fine of L.E. 200 and forbidden to exercise his profession for one year (2) MAHER YOUSRI, chemist, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, closing of his pharmacy for two years and suspension from exercising his profession for one year.

One of the *Mansura Cases* was that of Dr. YALDEJIAN, French subject, who was tried by the French Consular Court of Alexandria and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on January 15, 1936.

In the *Mahalla Kubra Case* Dr. NASSIF RIZKALLAH was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

From some time before the Cairo Doctors' Case the Public Health Department had drafted important amendments to the existing Law on Narcotics : these amendments are now being studied by the Legal Department before becoming a Law.

They can be summed up as follows :—

(a) As in the case of dispensaries, empowering P.H.D. inspectors to inspect clinics of doctors who keep therein narcotics for the treatment of their patients.

(b) Devising a new system for prescriptions made out by doctors for narcotics for their patients, *i.e.* doctor's name, address and telephone number when available should be printed on the narcotics' prescriptions, which should have serial numbers and bear P.H.D. stamp on every sheet. They should be bound in a book and made out in duplicate, one copy to be kept by the doctor and the other to be given to the patient, after having been signed in the presence of the doctor by the patient or one of his relatives or marked with patient's finger-print.

(c) Limiting quantity of narcotic drug to be prescribed by a doctor in one time for one patient, provided that total quantity to be prescribed during a month's treatment should not exceed 10 times the limited quantity. The Department is compelled to lay down this restriction which is not in force in any other country where a doctor has right to prescribe, at his responsibility, any quantity of narcotics he considers necessary for his patients.

(d) Making directors of dispensaries who issue in any one day narcotics over a quantity limited by the Department responsible for notifying this Department on the date of issue or the following day by a registered letter, of the names and addresses of the doctors who made out the prescriptions and the names and addresses of the patients.

(e) Following certain methods in treating addiction.

(f) Applying a deterrent penalty in respect of doctors who give untrue details in the applications rendered to the Public Health Department for permits to obtain narcotics.

(g) Further amendments concerning chemists, narcotics traders and directors of laboratories and factories which manufacture narcotics.

As a long time must pass before it will be possible to promulgate a law containing these amendments on account of the lengthy formalities necessary, the Department did not stand still but issued administrative circulars to dispensaries executing the amendments concerning

issue of narcotics on medical prescriptions, with the result that commencing from February 1935, *i.e.* before the announcement of the doctors' judgments, the quantities of narcotics issued by dispensaries have been much decreased.

As a result of the facts proved in the Cairo and other Doctors' Cases, the Public Health Department has discontinued to issue narcotic permits to doctors, with the exception of first aid cases and cases of oculists and ear doctors : in these cases narcotics are confined to narcotics in solution.

Owing to the large increase in the number of doctors and dispensaries in the country, a number of new inspector posts have been included in the next year's budget demands.

As regards the trial of convicted doctors and chemists before the High Medical Council, Dr. NASSIF RIZKALLA was brought before that Council on January 20, 1936 and sentenced to have his name struck off the register for a period of 6 months from date of confirmation of the decision.

In all other cases convicted doctors and chemists will be tried before the high Medical Council as soon as the sentences have been confirmed in Appeal Cassation.

On April 4, 1936 the High Medical Council considered the cases of the following convicted doctors :

No.

1. Dr. Shaker Rabat.
2. Dr. Ahmed Hussein Zaki.
3. Dr. Mohamed Amin Nour.
4. Dr. Ahmed Hassib el-Hakim.
5. Dr. Antoun Arida.
6. Dr. Kaisar Besali.
7. Dr. Mohamed Tewfiq Shehata.

The Council delivered the following sentences :—

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 to be suspended from practising their profession for one year, to follow on the sentence of imprisonment and suspension given by the Courts.

Accused No. 5 to be suspended from practising his profession for six months, to follow on the sentence of imprisonment and suspension given by the Courts.

The cases of accused Nos. 6 and 7 were postponed.

The Council acquitted Dr. Sabet Boulos who had been acquitted by the Courts.

CHAPTER IV

Smuggling through Sinai

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

MIRILAI JARVIS BEY, Governor of Sinai, reports the following :—

The Anti-Contraband Situation in Sinai may now be regarded as definitely in hand. No attempts to run large consignments of hashish by means of several camels accompanied by armed men have been made for the last two years, and the only form of smuggling that takes place at the present time is the Arab, who walks across the Peninsula on foot with a small parcel hiding by day and travelling by night. Such men are not particularly easy to detect as owing to the numerous watering places in the desert travellers are not confined to any particular route. The amount a single man can carry however, is very small and despite the difficulty in effecting captures the following list will prove that the Sinai Police are still living up to their reputation of being able to arrest the smuggler, as well as his hashish. It is a very rare occurrence indeed for hashish to be brought in by the police without the owner :—

Number of Captures	Hashish captured		Opium captured		Smugglers captured	Camels captured
	K.	G.	K.	G.		
14	44	711½	45	960	16	1

CHAPTER V

Legislation in Egypt, Situation in Other Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking

1.—*Regulations and Instructions issued during 1935 :*

- (a) Circulars issued by the Department of Public Health in connection with narcotics.
- (b) Arrêté adding poppy heads to the Decree of 1929 regulating the trade of poisonous substances and pharmacies.

2.—*Geneva :—*

- (a) Clandestine Factories.
- (b) International Convention.
- (c) The Far East.
- (d) Hashish.
- (e) Drug Control.
- (f) Advisory Committee.
- (g) Permanent Central Opium Board.
- (h) Supervisory Body.

3.—*Greece.*

4.—*Italy.*

5.—*Syria and the Lebanon.*

6.—*Turkey.*

7.—*Bulgaria.*

1.—REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1935

Circulars issued by the Department of Public Health in 1935 in connection with Narcotics

MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR—ADMINISTRATION DE L'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

Section des Pharmacies

(a) *Circulaire No. I.—1935.*

L'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique a reçu à la suite de la vérification des listes trimestrielles présentées par les pharmacies et indiquant les entrées et sorties des substances stupéfiantes que ces pharmacies exécutent les ordonnances renfermant de la morphine ou toute autre substance stupéfiante, tant que les conditions stipulées à l'Article 11 de la Loi sur les stupéfiants sont dûment remplies sans égard à la quantité du stupéfiant prescrit.

Et vu qu'il a été dernièrement constaté de la part de certains médecins un abus dans la prescription des substances stupéfiantes et plus particulièrement la morphine et qu'il s'en est suivi que cette substance a été délivrée par les pharmacies sous forme d'ampoules, de solution, ou de suppositoires etc.

Et comme il importe que cette Administration soit mise, au fur et à mesure, au courant des quantités de morphine et autres substances stupéfiantes qui sont délivrées en fortes quantités au moyen d'ordonnances.

C'est pourquoi l'Administration prie-t-elle les gérants des pharmacies de s'abstenir d'exécuter les ordonnances où sont prescrites des quantités de substances stupéfiantes dépassant 0,60 d'opium en poudre ou leur équivalent en préparations d'opium ou 0,06 de morphine, de Benzoylmorphine, de génomorphine, de l'Eucodal; de paramorphane, de la décodéide ainsi que les sels esters de ces substances, ou 0,12 de pantopone, de narcophine, de spasmalgine, d'emnupon, de toponal, de l'opoidine, de paveron, de pavon, d'aloapon, de sédal, de sedopon, ou 0,01 d'heroïne, de delaudide ou leurs sels, ou 0,10 de cocaïne pour usage interne, ou 0,05 de l'extrait de chanvre indien ou 2 grammes de teinture chanvre indien, toutefois sans que les quantités, délivrées au malade durant le mois dépassent dix fois les doses précitées.

Dans les cas où, des ordonnances prescrivant des substances stupéfiantes sont présentées au nom d'un seul et même malade, deux fois au courant de la même semaine, l'administration de l'Hygiène Publique doit en être saisie par lettre recommandée.

Il faut également s'efforcer, autant que possible, au moment de la livraison des stupéfiants de s'assurer de la personne du malade ainsi que de la signature du médecin qui a délivré l'ordonnance.

Le Caire, le 6 Février 1935.

*Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat
(pour L'Hygiène Publique)*

MOHAMED CHAHINE.

Circulaire No. 3—1935.

L'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique a constaté que certains gérants des pharmacies préparent les produits suivants :—poudre Dover, elixir Paregorique, sirop Diacod, pommade de Noix de Galleet Opium, liniment d'Opium, pillules de Plomb et Opium ou d'autres préparations dans lesquelles rentrent certaines substances stupéfiantes visées par la Loi No. 21 de 1928, en se contentant de défalquer la quantité de ces substances stupéfiantes utilisées à la préparation de celles existant en magasin.

Or, étant donné que ces préparations ne sont pas considérées comme des substances stupéfiantes, les pharmaciens ont pris l'habitude de les exécuter la première fois en vertu d'une ordonnance et d'exécuter les répétitions sans en exiger une nouvelle, se contentant de mentionner dans le registre des ordonnances la date de la répétition, sous un nouveau numéro consécutif, avec renvoi au numéro sous lequel l'ordonnance a été inscrite la première fois et ce conformément à l'article 37 de la Loi No. 14 de 1929. Ce procédé a pour conséquence de rendre impossible de s'assurer de la façon dont les quantités de ces préparations ont été utilisées.

Et considérant que, par suite de l'absence de pièces justificatives, ce procédé ne peut permettre de se rendre compte des quantités délivrées de ces préparations et de celles existant en pharmacie, et dans le but de parer à toute transgression future dans la livraison de ces préparations l'Administration attire l'attention de MM. les gérants des pharmacies

qui préparent dans leurs pharmacies les préparations sus-mentionnées, sur la nécessité de se conformer aux instructions suivantes :

(1) Toute quantité délivrée de ces préparations doit être inscrite sur un registre spécial dont les pages porteront un numéro consécutif. Ainsi que le timbre de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique pour le Caire, et celui de l'inspectorat sanitaire pour les autres gouvernorats et moudiriehs.

(2) Les ordonnances en vertu desquelles ces préparations sont délivrées doivent être conservées et présentées, sur demande, aux délégués de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

(3) Aucune répétition dans la livraison de ces préparations ne peut avoir lieu qu'en vertu d'une nouvelle ordonnance ou de la première à la condition qu'elle porte une annotation indiquant la répétition du médicament une, deux ou plusieurs fois.

Circulaire No 4—1935.

Il a été porté à la connaissance de cette Administration que certains gérants de pharmacie refusent de délivrer une ou deux ampoules ou comprimés de morphine ou de toute autre substance stupéfiante sous prétexte qu'ils ne peuvent ouvrir une boîte fermée contenant six ou douze ampoules, ou un tube contenant plusieurs comprimés. Ils demandent au malade ou à son délégué de changer l'ordonnance contre une autre prescrivant au moins six ampoules ou un tube entier de comprimés afin que la substance stupéfiante demandée soit délivrée, dans son emballage original, sans avoir besoin de l'ouvrir.

Et, comme cette pratique est de nature à favoriser, sans justification thérapeutique, l'usage des stupéfiants et constitue une infraction à l'Article 31 de la Loi No. 14 de 1929.

C'est pourquoi, l'Administration de l'Hygiène publique prie MM. les gérants des pharmacies de délivrer les substances stupéfiantes prescrites dans les ordonnances, quelque minime que soit le nombre des ampoules ou des comprimés. Les boîtes et les tubes seront ouverts, il en sera retiré rien que le nombre indiqué dans l'ordonnance et le reste y sera laissé.

A cette occasion il est utile d'attirer l'attention sur le fait que les ampoules ou les comprimés contenant des substances stupéfiantes, gardés dans des boîtes ou des tubes fermés, mais non cachetés ne subissent aucune altération ou décomposition tout autant que s'ils étaient conservés dans des boîtes ou des tubes cachetés.

Circulaire No. 5—1935.

Faisant suite à la circulaire No 1 de 1935 relative aux ordonnances prescrivant des substances stupéfiantes, il est porté à votre connaissance que cette Administration a jugé opportun de porter à 25 c.g. au lieu de 5 c.g. la dose fixée pour l'extrait de chanvre indien et à 5 gr. au lieu de 2 grammes la dose de teinture de cette même substance.

Le Caire, le 20 février, 1935.

*Le Sous Secrétaire d'Etat,
(pour l'Hygiène Publique)*

M. CHAHINE.

**Extrait from the "Journal Official", No. 21
dated February 27, 1936**

LOIS, DECRETS, ARRETES, ETC.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Arrêté ajoutant les têtes de pavots incisées au tableau I, annexé au Décret-Loi No. 14 de 1929 portant règlement sur les pharmacies et le commerce des substances vénéneuses.

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR,

Vu l'article 93 du Décret-Loi No. 14 de 1929 portant règlement sur les pharmacies et le commerce des substances vénéneuses ;

Sur la proposition du Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Hygiène Publique ;

ARRETE :

Art. 1.—Sont ajoutées au tableau I annexé au décret-loi sus-visé :

“ Les têtes de pavots incisées ”.

Art. 2.—Le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur trente jours après sa publication au “ Journal Officiel ”.

Fait, le 23 Zilkadeh 1354 (16 février 1936).

(Signé) : ALY MAHER.

(Traduction).

2.—GENEVA

The twentieth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs was held at Geneva from May 20, to June 5, 1935. Elsewhere in this report will be found the speech delivered at this session by the Director of the C.N.I.B.

(a) *Clandestine Factories.*

One of the subjects which occupied the Committee's attention and about which great concern was expressed by various delegates was that of clandestine manufacture of narcotic drugs. Thanks to the Committee's past work, legal manufacture of drugs has now been brought in strict line with the level of the world's requirements. The illicit traffic, however, has not decreased and the trend of prices in the clandestine market suggests that supplies are by no means scanty. The sources are suspected to be an ever-growing number of secret factories and laboratories, both in the Western and Eastern hemispheres. The Committee is determined to combat this movement and considers this to be henceforth one of its most urgent duties.

The question of the action to be taken by Governments against these illicit factories will be placed on the Agenda of the twenty-first session which is to be held next May.

(b) *International Convention.*

For some time past the clauses of a proposed International Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic have been under discussion and examination by the Governments concerned. A draft Convention has now been prepared by a Committee of experts, based on the views of the majority, and will be examined by a special conference to be convened *ad-hoc*. This conference, it is hoped, will meet as early in 1936 as possible and may indeed be in session at the time of the appearance of this Report.

(c) *The Far East.*

Reference was made in the C.N.I.B. Report for the year 1934 to the avowed intention of the Chinese Government to suppress poppy cultivation and opium smoking in six years and also to the methods by which this was to be carried out. In the twentieth session of the Advisory Committee, the Chinese representative made his report on the first six months working of the new scheme. He stated that the regulations issued on May 11, 1934 had been extended to apply to the majority of the Chinese provinces. The death penalty had been applied in 263 cases.

In April 1935, the Chinese Government issued new regulations supplementary to those of May 1934 fixing time limits, within which the campaign against manufactured drugs must be terminated and establishing varying penalties for offenders, secret manufacturers, traffickers and addicts. All addicts were required to undergo disintoxication treatment during 1935. Those who did not do so voluntarily and were subsequently detected were subjected to compulsory treatment. Any further addicts detected in 1936 will not only be compelled to undergo the treatment but will further be sentenced to not less than 5 years' imprisonment. From 1937 onwards the penalty for addicts is to be death or lifelong imprisonment. In this way the Chinese Government expects that by 1937 all addicts will have been cured and manufacture and illicit traffic terminated.

The Chinese Government has founded special hospitals for the treatment of addicts throughout China. At present these hospitals are 597 in number, a figure which was to be increased during 1935.

According to available statistics, 81,344 addicts have already been cured but in reality the number of cured is even higher, said the Chinese delegate, as many hospitals have not supplied data.

The campaign against the drug evil is being vigorously conducted by General Chiang Kai-Shek who was recently appointed Inspector-General for the suppression of opium and who intends to show the Chinese people that the abolition of the evil is one of the essential conditions of national reconstruction.

The Chinese delegate's statement was received with great interest and appreciation though it was thought by some that it would be advisable to defer passing judgment on the Chinese Government scheme until sufficient time had elapsed for its results to be better known. Nor were all members inclined to accept the methods employed, particularly as regards the death penalty. The U.S.A. delegate pointed out the desirability of fuller information from the Chinese Government in regard to such matters as the secret manufacture of narcotic drugs, the opium traffic in the interior of China, the work of the Opium Imports Bureau at Hankow and the taxes levied.

(d) *Hashish.*

The special sub-committee on *cannabis indica* set up at the nineteenth session of the Advisory Committee has outlined its future programme. The activities of the sub-committee are to be extended to an entirely new sphere both as regards legislation and research. One of the initial duties undertaken by Dr. MYTTENAERE, one of the Advisory Committee's two assessors, was to enquire into the doubts that had been thrown by certain quarters on the value of Beam's reaction for the detection of hashish. It is satisfactory to note that Dr. MYTTENAERE re-establishes this value conclusively.

(e) *Drug Control.*

The following brief outline of the fashion in which narcotic drug control has been built up and the system under which such control is practised to-day at Geneva may be of use as a record, to which reference may be made for dates and objectives.

Prior to the Great War the only International Convention which touched the narcotic drug problem was the Hague Opium Convention of 1911.

This Convention was formally agreed to and adopted by the signatories of the Peace Treaty at Versailles, and the Second Committee of the League of Nations was appointed to administer it.

One of the most notable aftermaths of the War—if not the most notorious—was the world-wide increase in drug addiction and illicit trafficking. The limitations of the Hague Opium Convention were soon recognised and it became evident that the alkaloids and their ethers and esthers would require a special code.

(f) *Advisory Committee.*

On December 15, 1920 the First Assembly of the League of Nations resolved to set up an Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. In its twelfth Session in 1921, the Council of the League formally established this Advisory Committee which was then limited to eight members. This number was increased to nine in 1928 and again to 16 by the inclusion of representatives of 7 non-producing countries, including Egypt, in 1929, and to 25 in 1931.

This Advisory Committee has now held 20 Sessions and has been responsible for introducing and getting international agreement to a series of measures aimed at the control of narcotic drugs, which have within the past decade completely revolutionized the world's outlook on the problem and on the methods of dealing with it.

The first serious blow to the illicit traffic in drugs was dealt in 1925, when the Geneva Convention was adopted and subsequently ratified in 1928. This Convention, six of whose provisions were hammered out article by article in debate by the Advisory Committee, established amongst other measures a system of control known as the Import and Export Certificate system. That is to say that persons wishing to purchase narcotic drugs from foreign firms must first produce from their own home authorities a certificate permitting them to import the quantity they desire. This certificate is then sent to the foreign firm which, in turn, presents it to the appropriate authorities of its own Government as a voucher in support of a demand for a permit to export the required amount. This was of course aimed at the illicit traffic, but it was very soon realized that a large amount of the dope which found its way into illicit channels was

the overflow from authorized and legitimate manufacture, at that time greatly in excess of the world's estimated requirements. There arose, then, the question of how to control authorized manufacture so as to bring it as near as possible into line with legitimate medical requirements.

In 1931, the Advisory Committee again got to work and, after a prolonged Session, produced another Convention for recommendation to the Council. This is known as the Limitation Convention and is designed to permit of both drug and non-drug manufacturing countries and estimating their requirements of narcotic drugs annually in advance and limiting manufacture accordingly. In cases where no estimates are furnished to the League, the duty of forming an estimate on behalf of such defaulting country devolves on the League.

This Convention has now been ratified by the required number of signatories and is being fully applied. The overflow due to excess manufacture has practically ceased and thus another illicit channel has been denied to traffickers.

The Advisory Committee has also to a great extent fathered the new International Penal Convention which is shortly to come up for discussion at Geneva in the form of a Draft-Law. This draft, which has been framed after obtaining the views of all the countries represented on the Advisory Committee, aims at unifying as far as possible penalties for drug offences throughout the world, facilitating extradition and increasing police co-operation in the battle against the trafficker.

The Advisory Committee to-day consists of representatives of the following countries:

Switzerland, Poland, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Amongst other subjects which figure on the Agenda of the twenty-first session of the Advisory Committee due to be held at Geneva this coming May, that of a proposal to form specialized Narcotics Police Forces in every country is of immediate interest to Egypt, which was the first country to recognize this need and where for the past seven years such an organization has existed in the C.N.I.B.

(g) *Permanent Central Opium Board.*

In addition to the Advisory Committee there is the Permanent Central Opium Board. This was established in 1925 under the terms of the Geneva Opium Convention and began to function in 1929 after its formation had been duly ratified. It consists of a body of permanent League officials whose duty is to control the manufacture

of drugs, keep statistics, estimate legitimate consumption, maintain international measures for supervision of output and study seizures of illicit drugs. Though originally intended to be a Board of Control with full powers to apply sanctions to countries which failed to conform to the requirements of its code in respect of furnishing statistics, estimates, etc., it eventually emerged from the fire of prolonged and heated debate in the modified form of a group of eight experts chosen by the Council of the League from recommended candidates representing Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, United States of America, Japan, India and Finland. It draws its funds from the League and its staff forms part of the League Secretariat.

The relations of the Permanent Central Opium Board with the Advisory Committee are most cordial, though not closely co-operative.

(h) Supervisory Body.

Since the introduction of the Limitation of Manufacture Convention it has been found necessary to appoint a Special Committee to supervise on behalf of the Permanent Central Opium Board the estimates furnished by the signatory countries. This is known as the Supervisory Body and consists of four experts, one of which is appointed by the Central Board and one each by the Advisory Committee, the Health Committee, and the Office d'Hygiène at Paris.

A word must also here be said for the permanent staff of the Opium Traffic Section of the League Secretariat which, under the highly efficient Directorship of Mr. Ekstrand assisted by a number of expert colleagues, compiles, collates and produces as required all the figures, statistics, information and correspondence, which precede and accompany debate at Geneva on the subject of narcotic drugs.

To sum up, control of narcotic drugs at Geneva is assured by (1) the Advisory Committee which debates international problems and makes recommendations to the Council of the League and (2) the Permanent Central Opium Board which with its Supervisory Board functions as a controlling body in respect of estimates and statistics, and also submits subjects for debate by the Advisory Committee.

3.—GREECE

The destruction of the large stocks of hashish seized and held in Athens by the Government for some considerable time past pending settlement by compensation of its owners, forms the most notable incident of the year in respect of anti-narcotic activity in Greece.

These stocks amounting to over 84 tons of prepared hashish have now been totally destroyed, the process of burning occupying several months.

A further 5½ tons of hashish held in warehouses in the Free Zone of Salonika has also been destroyed.

Clandestine traffic in narcotic drugs illicitly imported has not decreased, says the Greek Government's Report to the Advisory Committee. Altogether 296 persons were arrested for smuggling and the following quantities of drugs were seized:—

	Kilos.
Heroiné	4·984
Cocaine	389
Opium	6·487
Hashish	274·000

Under the special provisions of the present Law which came into force in September 1932, all revenue derived from fines imposed for breaches of the narcotic drugs Laws will be used for establishing special treatment centres and for arranging special sections for drug addicts in prisons. The revenue obtained under this head in the two years since 1932 is estimated at 2,000,000 drachmas (roughly L.E. 3800), and it is proposed to devote this amount to isolating the drug addicts kept in the prisons and to establishing special wards in the Government mental institutions, where addicts will be accommodated in a manner suitable to their conditions.

4.—ITALY

The recently enacted Royal Legislative Decree regarding narcotic drugs and poppy cultivation in Italy has now been embodied in the Health Laws of the country and provides severe penalties for infringements. As regards the campaign against addiction, doctors have for some time past been required by regulation to report addicts to the police authorities. A further regulation has now been passed providing for compulsory treatment of any person, who as a result of serious mental disturbance due to the habitual use of narcotic substances or preparations, becomes in every way dangerous or causes a public scandal.

The organisation of the Narcotics Preventive Services in Italy has been most improved as from January 1934 by the establishment of a single office attached to the Ministry of Interior, Department of Public Health, which has also taken over the direction of the service for the prevention and repression of the illicit traffic in drugs, for which the Department of Public Security was formerly responsible. This

Office, says the Italian Government in its Annual Report to the Advisory Committee at Geneva, is liberal in commending and conferring monetary rewards upon officials and officers who have distinguished themselves in narcotics work.

From the beginning of 1934 the import of heroin (diacetylmorphine) into Italy was prohibited in accordance with Art. 10 of the 1931 Convention. Such manufacturing druggists in Italy as are authorised to extract alkaloids from opium have, says the report, carried on the manufacture of morphine, heroine, codeine and ethylmorphine in such a way as to make it certain that, in the near future, the national requirements of the drugs mentioned will be met quite independently of foreign sources of supply.

An assurance can, moreover, be given that any new request for authorization to manufacture opium alkaloids will be favourably considered only in so far as evidence is forthcoming of the need for an increase in the quantity of such alkaloids that is manufactured.

The negligence and in some cases the bad faith of certain pharmacists who supply clandestine drugs often help to swell the illicit traffic. Cases of this kind have been reported in various Italian towns. It has further been found, especially at Rome, that certain unscrupulous doctors supply prescriptions for narcotic drugs for personal use on themselves, obtain such drugs for trial and that these drugs subsequently find their way into the illicit market. Such doctors are being closely watched.

Italians repatriated from foreign countries for narcotic offences are closely watched subsequent to their return to Italy and this has been of unquestionable efficiency in the prevention of further offences.

During the year 1934 and the first few months of 1935, 128 persons were arrested and prosecuted in Italy for narcotic offences, of whom 32 have been sentenced up to date. Drugs seized include 53½ kilos of raw opium and 3·378 kilogrammes of cocaine.

5.—SYRIA AND THE LEBANON

Reference was made in last year's C.N.I.B. Report to the new legislation enacted by the French authorities in Syria and the Lebanon by Decree of the High Commissioner No. 193/L.R. of August 28, 1934.

In the Annual Report for 1934 to the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva the French authorities comment on the working of this new law and make special mention of the system, whereby all laboratories, institutions, medical practitioners and dispensing chemists are required to keep "purchase pass-books." These pass-books are numbered and initialled by the Government Health Department. Anyone who is entitled to and wishes to sell narcotic drugs to any of the above-mentioned bodies or individuals must ask for this pass-book

to be handed to him and he must enter in it the amounts and dates of his deliveries, attaching his signature and address. If the holder of the pass book imports narcotic drugs under licence from abroad or receives such drugs free of charge, he must himself enter the quantities thus received in the pass-book.

This innovation was suggested by the Director of the Health Department as a result of several cases of improper purchases made by doctors, dentists, chemists and institutions and also in consequence of purchases made on behalf of non-existent pharmacies.

In addition to the pass-book, the keeping of the official narcotic drugs register which is compulsory for traders, chemists, laboratories, institutions and medical practitioners is governed by the same rules as in France.

Sellers of narcotic drugs whoever they may be, are bound under prescribed penalties to verify the identity and *bona fides* of applicants and the correctness and authenticity of the vouchers and prescriptions and must take every precaution to prevent fraud or error.

Any seller who does not ask to see the purchaser's pass-book (in cases where the latter is required to keep one) and who does not enter his deliveries in that pass-book is liable to prosecution.

Narcotic drugs prescribed by a medical practitioner on a signed voucher must be issued in therapeutic form and practitioners who prescribe narcotic drugs are bound to administer these narcotics themselves. Prescriptions may not cover quantities or narcotic drugs sufficient for more than seven days' treatment.

The Courts may order the closing of an establishment which has been found to be supplying narcotic drugs illegally. The establishment remains closed for the whole term of any sentence of imprisonment passed on the proprietor.

In case of clandestine use of narcotic drugs the Courts *must* order the confiscation of substances, utensils, materials and furniture seized and also the closing of the premises or establishment for at least one year.

Customs officials, the agents of the Sûreté Générale and all other police officers shall be responsible throughout the whole of the territories under French Mandate for tracing and reporting on offences.

If persons are suspected of unlawfully being in possession of narcotic drugs, the above officials and agents may make domiciliary searches, and the Justice of the Peace or the Commissioner of Police or the Mukhtar shall be bound to comply with any request for assistance in such searches. Searches, however, may only be made on the order and under the instructions of the Inspector-General of Customs or the Director of the Sûreté Générale or a head of department representing them. If narcotic drugs about to be seized are taken into a dwelling house, they may be followed within.

The Central Police Department set up at the Sûreté Générale Headquarters has operated satisfactorily and its co-operation with the organizations of neighbouring countries has enabled useful work to be done.

Drug addiction, says the Report, is not very widespread in the territories under French Mandate. A few individuals maintain habits which are more or less of long standing. The drug used is usually heroin. Hashish is not much used. A great difficulty in combating drug addiction is the absence of special institutions for treatment. There are two mental asylums but naturally sufferers do not resort to them for treatment.

As regards illicit traffic, the Report states that this was extremely extensive as regards hashish produced in the country itself but has been kept in check by the Central Police Department above referred to. 9.011 kgs. of hashish were seized in 1934. 81 kgs. of opium and 1 kg. 35 of cocaine were seized in 1934 mostly after the promulgation of Decree 193. A large amount of opium was seized at Aleppo coming from Turkey. A gang of cocaine traffickers was discovered in 1934 at Beirut on the basis of information supplied by the Egyptian authorities.

As regards illicit cultivation of *cannabis indica*, the following areas were detected and destroyed during 1934 :—

June 14 {	Hauran	14 hectares.
June 22 {		
June —	North Lebanon	3.250 square metres.
July —	Selemieh (Syria)	9.025 „ „
July —	Alexandretta Sanjak	800 green plant
July —	Boueida (Syria)	45 hectares.
Oct. —	20 Djunakia	5,126 kgs.hashish, seized.

During 1934, 536 persons were arrested for illicit traffic.

In view of the huge size of the country, it is by no means impossible says the Report, that *cannabis indica* may still be grown as a ground survey is not feasible. The authorities are dependant on information given by informers (a very rare occurrence) or on occasional chances or a lucky accident. In any case a powerful blow has been dealt since August 1934 against illicit cultivation and the illicit traffic.

On April 30, 1935, the French Minister in Cairo informed the Egyptian Government that the High Commissioner of French Mandated Territory in Syria and the Lebanon had given orders to the appropriate authorities that no passports for Egypt were henceforth to be given

to well-known drug traffickers and that the Sûreté Générale at Beirut would keep the Egyptian Police informed about persons who were suspected of trafficking.

Other reports from unofficial but reliable sources indicate a noticeable diminution in the illicit export of hashish from Beirut and other coastal towns of Syria. There are a number of small consignments despatched to Egypt from time to time but the aggregate of these is unimportant.

The former extensive and unconcealed cultivation of the "*cannabis indica*" plant in the Lebanon has been abolished and in its place there are only a few distant and furtive plantations, which do not amount in area to one-tenth of the former scale.

No longer is hashish peddled about like an ordinary commercial product in Zahleh and the Bekaa region. Prohibition is very much alive there now and a new-comer cannot, as of yore, buy hashish on the open market. The New French Narcotics Bureau at Beirut keeps a very close eye on these former centres of traffic.

There are still a fairly large number of secret depots of hashish but the drug is now old and has lost much of its value. Clandestine stocks are widely distributed and never exceed 50 okes in any one place.

In any case the activity of the Beirut Narcotics Bureau has greatly improved the situation and, thanks to its organization, a very close supervision has been established which has led to numerous seizures of hashish and opium. This latter drug is not produced in Syria but is believed to come from Malatia in Asia Minor and to be intended for the Egyptian illicit market.

Finally, it is interesting to note that the Customs Regulations imposing a fine of double the amount of the normal fees on prohibited goods, have lately been amended by the French Haut Commissariat to include a fine of *six times* the normal Customs fees on any of the following seized substances:—

Cocaine, codeine and its salts, heroin, morphine, its ethers and its salts, opium, Indian poppy, hashish and all derivations of these drugs.

6.—TURKEY

Referring to the illicit drug traffic, in its Report for the year 1934 to the Advisory Committee at Geneva, the Turkish Government states that the traffic appears to be centralised in Istanbul. Clandestine consignments from the interior of the country naturally converge on Istanbul and are distributed thence to their various destinations.

The largest stocks of hashish, says the Report, are to be found in the district of Brusa where Indian hemp growing was a prosperous concern before the prohibition.

(In view of this frank admission in an official Report to the League, it is difficult to understand why so vehement a protest was made by the Turkish representative at Geneva during the nineteenth session in November 1934, when reference was made to hashish of Brusa origin which had been siezed in Egypt).

These stocks, the Report continues, enter the illicit traffic as and when the demand arises through the Marmara ports of Gemlik, Barderina, Karamursel, and Yalova. Intensive traffic exists between these places and Istanbul; there is a constant movement of small boats and sailing vessels between these various localities which provides very favourable conditions for clandestine transport. Parcels of hashish arrive at Istanbul hidden in baskets of vegetables and fruit, in casks of olives and inside bundles of hay and straw.

Passengers' luggage is also very frequently used for this illicit traffic. (The illicit export of drugs to various countries is becoming rarer. During the past year only a few cases were discovered, says the Report.)

As regards illicit export of drugs, this traffic generally takes place through the port of Istanbul in most cases by sea and is directed towards the important markets on the Mediterranean coast such as Piraeus, Marseilles or Alexandria.

As regards the cultivation of the opium poppy, the area of the fields under cultivation in 1934 was 20,168 hectares. This was to have been reduced to 12,725 hectares for the year 1935.

The extent of this reduction and the economic sacrifice thus made by the Turkish Government is very considerable, when it is remembered that Turkey, one of the greatest producers of opium in the world, had an annual harvest of as much as 600,000 kgs. and the production in no case fell below 200,000 kgs. In 1934 the harvest was 148,000 kgs.

The number of prosecutions during the year 1934 for illicit manufacture, sale, import or export of narcotic drugs was 285. In these cases 897 persons were involved.

The persons addicted to or carrying on traffic in these substances belong to almost all classes of society. The traffickers, organized in gangs, generally act under the leadership of a chief who finances the undertaking. The chief is very frequently an important personage well known on the former opium market or a notorious trafficker with a very experienced and adventurous past. The rank and file of the gang is mostly composed of riff-raff.

It should be noted that predilection for one or another narcotic drug varies amongst the social classes of the population. Persons of higher education frequently with medical training prefer morphine, the manipulation of which is familiar to them. In the bars and closed houses, heroin is the favourite on account of the ease with which it can be administered and the power of its effect. Hashish

is the preferred drug of the lower classes, and its use is fairly widespread in Turkey, says the Report. As hashish addicts like to smoke their drugs in company, the disreputable cafés constitute their meeting-places and this greatly facilitates the task of the police, who manage without difficulty to capture the band "*in flagrante delicto*."

But there are many accused persons in the Turkish statistics who are described in the Report as simple-minded peasants ignorant of the severity of the Law. These are detected at the moment when they are endeavouring to bring their own crop of hashish to market.

7.—BULGARIA

In its report to the Advisory Committee for the year 1934, the Bulgarian Government recapitulates the various amendments and additions to its legislation enacted during that period. These include the establishment of an official register of firms authorised to import narcotic drugs, the cancellation of all existing licences to trade in raw opium and the laying down of stricter conditions for obtaining such licences; it was also made compulsory to declare to the Public Health Department any quantities of acid acetic anhydride in the country, the free import of this substance being prohibited for the future. The manufacture or importation of/or trade in heroin (diacetylmorphine), its salts or preparations of its salts was prohibited throughout Bulgaria by Ordinance No. 1108 of July 25, 1934. Bulgaria also signified her approval of the 1931 Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.

During 1934 four drug factories existed in Bulgaria, all of which were subjected to the strictest control and inspection by Public Health Department's inspectors. No irregularities were reported in any of them. One of them was not at work at all during 1934. A fifth factory was closed in February 1934 and its permit was cancelled at the time. It has since ceased to exist.

By its decree No. 1839 of October 18, 1935 the Bulgarian Government has withdrawn the licence for the manufacture of drugs from another of the above four factories.

CHAPTER VI

Propaganda

By arrangement with the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt, Assiut Branch, a series of talks on the evils of intemperance and drug-taking, illustrated by lantern-slides were given in 238 villages from the first January, up to the middle of October 1935. It is estimated that 134,270 persons attended 287 meetings.

Very interesting are the reports sent in by the young Egyptians who go out on tour with lanterns and literature and pass from village to village in the heart of the country, where life is still lived as it was fifty — a hundred, two hundred and more years ago.

Here are a few extracts from their letters :—

(1) "The Omda oftold me about a poor man who came to him about sixty days ago, asking that he might spend a night in his house. The Omda welcomed him and prepared a good supper and was going to give him some money before he left. In the morning, he did not find the man who had apparently stolen some of the furniture, two pairs of boots, and the fez belonging to the Omda. The man was found in a near-by village offering the stolen goods for sale for ten piastres, the price of the drugs he wished to buy."

(2) "The chief of the guards of was one of the richest men of the village. He sold twelve feddans of land, and spent the price in buying drugs. At last when he had become very poor he sold some of his wife's clothes. Wanting to get rid of him, she bought a piece of hashish and put it in one of his galabias and called a policeman. He stayed two years in prison and is now loafing in....."

(3) "An Omda near..... told me that he had two men who used to go to the mosques every Friday and steal the shoes, that had been left at the door and sell them at a piastre per pair. They also stole hens for the same purpose, namely to get money for drugs. They are now in prison where they will spend two years each."

(4) "A man bought cocaine for ten piastres, leaving his baby with the seller until he should bring the money. It was fifteen days before he returned with his ten piastres to redeem the baby."

(5) "The sons of an Omda borrowed L.E. 150 from some foreigners to buy drugs. They wrote that they had borrowed L.E. 1,500 and that they would return this sum of money with nine per cent interest after the death of their father who owns fifty two feddans."

(6) A certain Bey owned 1,000 feddans and during nine years time has sold seven hundred of them, spending the proceeds on drugs."

The C.N.I.B. possesses two projectors for 16-mm. film and one projector to show the standard film.

The films shown are the same for the two kinds of projectors and it has been found convenient to standarize on one propaganda reel which shows the evil effects of taking dope.

This films has been shown in Cinemas in Cairo and Alexandria from 1931 to 1934 and must have been seen by at least 70,000 people. The American College at Assiut has also shown it to tens of thousands.

This reel has also been shown at many private homes in Cairo and the provinces to specially invited gatherings and the projector with the film is lent out to interested persons who may wish to employ it anywhere in Egypt.

The film has also been shown at El-Saloum and El-Arish to thousands of people.

During 1931, Exhibition pictures (stills) and some moticn picture views were seen by almost everyone entering the Exhibition.

During 1936, this film will be improved and made up to date and will be shown in the provinces with the help of the Public Health Mobile Cinema Unit.

During 1936, an automatic film machine was installed at the Agricultural Exhibition operated by the beam system. This created great interest and was one of the features of the Exhibition. It is hoped to instal similar machines in other public places.

This Bureau was the first in Egypt to make a talking film, viz in 1929. This film was shown in Alexandria and Cairo in the Mohamed Aly Cinema and the Triumph Cinema.

reign-
1,500
r cent
lans."

years
ds on

one

rs and
a reel

andria
people.
sands.
Cairo
jector
mploy

ish to

icture

te and
Health

e Agri-
great
hoped

m, viz
hamed

CHAPTER VII

Smuggling by Steamship

CHAPTER VII

Smuggling by Steamship

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.
From 1-12-1934 to 30-11-1935

Date	Port	Name of Steamship	Name of Company to which Steamship belongs	Drugs seized				Remarks
				Kind	Kgm.	Grm.	Cg.	
15-12-1934	Damietta ...	Sailing vessel ...	—	Hashish ...	—	030	—	—
19-12-1934	" ...	—	—	" ...	42	—	—	In water.
22-12-1934	Port Said ...	War Bharatta ...	British Admiralty	Opium ...	—	653	—	—
26-12-1934	Alexandria...	Ankara ...	Turkish Mail Line Company	Hashish ...	46	115	—	—
-12-1934	Damietta ...	—	—	" ...	20	550	—	In water.
28-12-1934	Suez ...	Harpa ...	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Coy	Opium ...	9	—	—	—
10-1-1935	Port Said ...	—	—	Hashish ...	1	700	—	In water.
7 & 8-2-1935	" ...	Felix Russell ...	Cie. Messageries Maritimes	Opium ...	1	030	007	—
19-2-1935	Alexandria...	Mariette Pasha...	"	" ...	—	977	—	—
25-2-1935	Suez ...	Spondilus ...	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	" ...	—	532	—	—
7-3-1935	" ...	Cagliari ...	G. Lazzerini and Co. ...	Hashish ...	4	835	—	—
12-3-1935	Alexandria...	Egyptian Prince	Prince Line Ltd. ...	" ...	2	45	—	—
13-3-1935	" ...	—	—	Opium ...	5	500	—	In water.
14-3-1935	Port Said ...	City of Venice ...	Ellerman's, City and Hall Lines	Hashish ...	—	024	—	—
20-3-1935	Alexandria...	—	—	Opium ...	8	500	—	In water.
10-4-1935	" ...	—	—	" ...	4	150	—	"
26-4-1935	Port Said ...	Zaafaran ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	—	750	—	—
2-5-1935	" ...	Zamalek ...	—	" ...	1	280	—	—
17-5-1935	Alexandria...	—	—	" ...	—	263	—	In water.
24-5-1935	Port Said ...	Mahanada ...	Anchor and Brocklebank Line...	Hashish ...	2	818	—	In water.
31-5-1935	" ...	—	—	" ...	1	220	—	—
6-6-1935	" ...	—	—	" ...	11	720	—	—
3-7-1935	Rosetta ...	Felucca ...	—	Opium ...	5	700	—	—
7-7-1935	Port Said ...	Kerkyra ...	Hellenic Coast Line ...	Hashish ...	—	463	—	—
22-7-1935	" ...	Explorateur Gran-	Compagnie Messageries	" ...	—	240	—	In water.
25-7-1935	Alexandria...	Zamalek ...	Maritimes ...	Opium ...	—	316	—	—
30-7-1935	Rosetta ...	—	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" ...	3	605	—	—
8-8-1935	Alexandria...	Zamalek ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Hashish ...	—	625	—	—
22-8-1935	Port Said ...	Marie Louise ...	Soc. Commerciale Bulgare de Navigation à Vapeur	" ...	1	930	—	In water.
24-8-1935	Alexandria...	—	—	" ...	—	435	—	—
29-8-1935	Port Said ...	Launch "Damietta"	Shell Company of Egypt	" ...	17	550	—	—
30-8-1935	" ...	Elysia ...	Anchor and Brocklebank Line	Opium ...	6	897	—	—
15-9-1935	" ...	Sailing vessel ...	—	Hashish ...	—	159	—	—
27-9-1935	Alexandria...	—	—	Hashish ...	—	684	—	In water.
19-11-1935	Port Said ...	Launch ...	Menzala Lake Company ...	Opium ...	—	110	—	—
27-11-1935	Alexandria...	Khedive Ismail...	Khedivial Mail Line...	Hashish ...	1	259	—	—
TOTAL ...					205	665	007	—

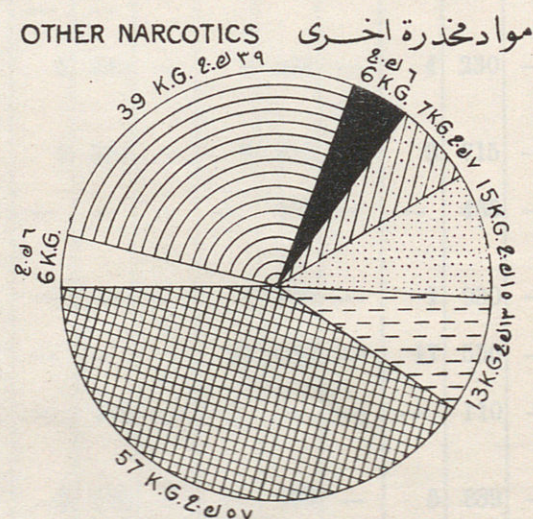
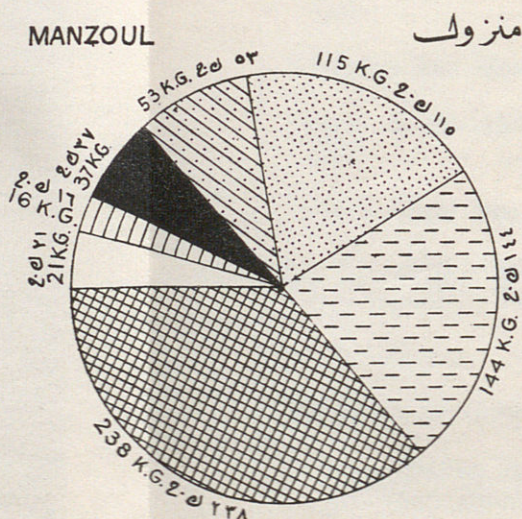
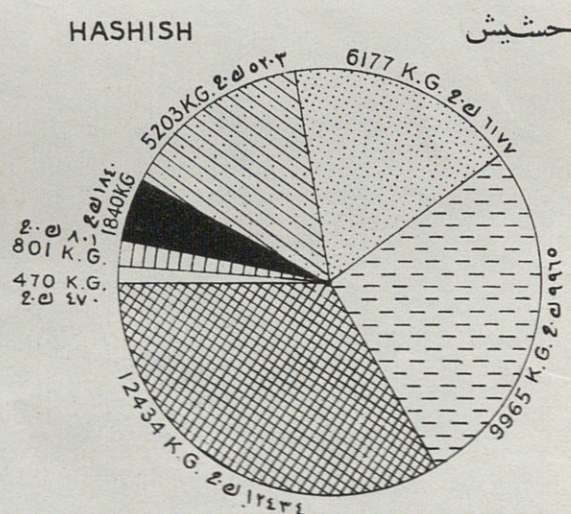
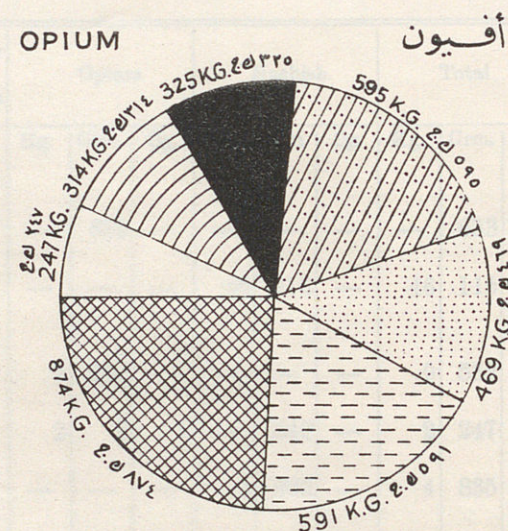
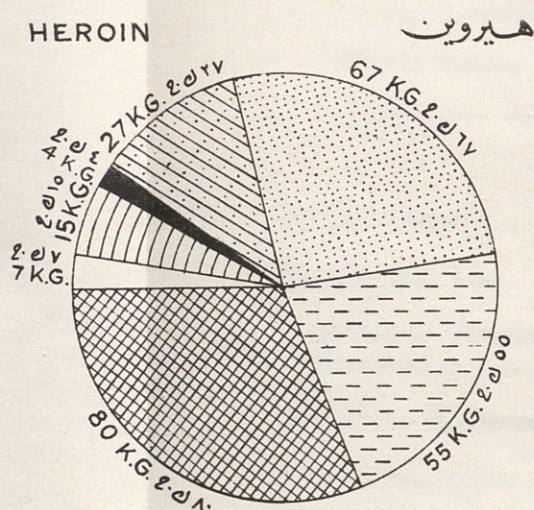
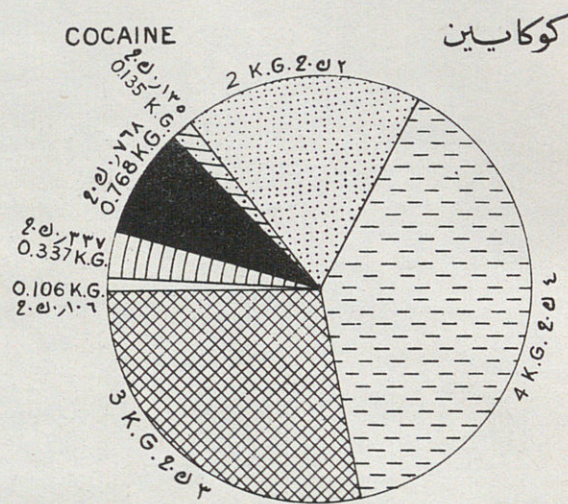
RECAPITULATION

Name of Company	Number of Seizures	Opium			Hashish			Total		
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
British Admiralty ...	1	—	653	—	—	—	—	—	653	—
Turkish Mail Line ...	1	—	—	—	46	115	—	46	115	—
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company ...	2	9	532	—	—	—	—	9	532	—
Messageries Maritimes ...	3	2	7	7	—	240	—	2	247	7
G. Lazzirini & Co. ...	1	—	—	—	4	835	—	4	835	—
Prince Line Ltd. ...	1	—	—	—	2	045	—	2	045	—
Ellerman's City & Hall Line ...	1	—	—	—	—	024	—	—	024	—
Khedivial Mail Line ...	5	2	346	—	1	884	—	4	230	—
Anchor & Brocklebank Line ...	2	6	897	—	2	818	—	9	715	—
Hellenic Coast Line ...	1	—	—	—	—	463	—	—	463	—
Soc. Commerciale Bulgare de Navigation à Vapeur	1	—	—	—	1	930	—	1	930	—
Shell Company ...	1	—	—	—	17	550	—	17	550	—
Manzala Lake Company	1	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	110	—
Feluccas, Sailing Vessels and Fishing Boats ...	3	5	700	—	—	189	—	5	889	—
TOTAL ...	24	27	245	7	78	093	—	105	338	7
In water or at coast ...	12	22	018	—	78	309	—	100	327	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	36	49	263	7	156	402	—	205	665	7

موازنة بين كميات المواد المخدرة التي ضبطت في القطر المصري في السنين من سنة ١٩٢٩ إلى سنة ١٩٣٥

ETAT COMPARATIF DES SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNEES 1929 A 1935

COMPARISON OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN EGYPT DURING 1929 TO 1935



1929
1935

1930
1934

1931
1933

1932
1932

1933
1931

1934
1930

1935
1929

N.B. 9157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa in 1931 for legal consumption are not included.

N.B. Non compris le transbordement de 9157 kilogrammes d'opium à destination de Formosa en 1931 pour consommation légale.

ملحوظة: لا يدخل ضمن هذه الموازنة ٩١٥٧ كيلوجراماً من الأفيون أرسلت نقلاً من باخرة إلى باخرة أخرى إلى فرموزا في سنة ١٩٣١.

لاستهلاكها بالطرق المشروعة.

GENERAL TOTAL COMPARED WITH TOTAL OF 1931, 1932 1933, 1934 AND 1935

Kind		In Water or at Coast			On Board Vessels			TOTAL			
		Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	
Hashish	...	1935	78	309	—	78	093	—	156	402	—
	...	1934	170	270	—	76	248	—	246	518	—
	...	1933	425	638	—	545	592	—	971	230	—
	...	1932	2,694	113	—	896	3	—	3,590	116	—
	...	1931	2,623	285	—	946	686	—	3,569	971	—
Opium...	...	1935	22	018	—	27	245	7	49	263	7
	...	1934	67	960	—	25	897	—	93	857	—
	...	1933	144	745	—	69	530	—	214	275	—
	...	1932	330	930	—	182	533	—	513	463	—
	...	1931	216	270	—	*9,226	164	—	*9,502	434	—
Heroin...	...	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1934	—	—	—	2	510	—	2	510	—
	...	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1932	—	—	—	9	612	—	9	612	—
	...	1931	2	—	—	8	987	—	10	987	—
Morphine	...	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1931	—	—	—	1	330	—	1	330	—
Cocaine	...	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1935	100	327	—	105	338	7	205	665	7
	...	1934	238	230	—	104	655	—	342	885	—
	...	1933	570	383	—	615	122	—	1,185	505	—
	...	1932	3,025	043	—	1,088	148	—	4,113	191	—
	...	1931	2,841	555	—	*10,243	167	—	*13,084	722	—

* Includes 9,157 kilogrammes transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption.

CHAPTER VIII

Quantities of Narcotics seized during the Year

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING
THE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS
FROM 1923 TO 1935, AS REPORTED BY THE LEGO-MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT.—TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

RET

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

Provinces, Governorates and Other Departments	Number of Cases of Seizures	Number of Accused	Cocaine			Heroin		
			Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Cairo Governorate	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	567	911	—	—	1	831	02
Alexandria Govte.	On entry into Country	40	116	—	—	—	839	01
	In Interior	988	1,491	—	105	2	475	14
Suez Canal Govte.	On entry into Country	31	51	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	75	105	—	—	—	8	13
Suez Governorate	On entry into Country	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	35	47	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta Govte.	On entry into Country	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	6	10	—	—	—	—	—
Menoufia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	53	56	—	—	—	7	40
Qaliutia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	52	74	—	—	—	—	70
Sharqia Province ..	On entry into Country	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	116	147	—	—	—	11	38
Daqahlia Province	On entry into Country	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	102	134	—	—	—	161	94
Gharbia Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	109	137	—	—	—	373	76
Beheira Province	On entry into Country	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	64	97	—	—	—	68	46
Giza Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	35	38	—	—	—	101	13
Beni Suef Prov. ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	28	40	—	—	—	11	34
Fayoum Province	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	48	75	—	—	—	286	22

URN

DURING THE PERIOD FROM 30-11-1934 UP TO 28-11-1935

Opium			Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	826	29	5	907	71	12	603	26	—	179	50	32	347	78
26	318	—	99	923	—	—	335	—	—	990	75	128	405	76
11	155	93	9	474	32	4	135	70	—	381	72	27	727	81
116	967	—	165	232	—	1	282	—	—	—	—	233	481	—
1	174	66	3	487	98	—	8	60	2	—	—	6	679	37
—	356	—	5	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	711	—
—	578	22	—	780	39	—	—	—	—	72	55	1	431	16
—	—	—	62	585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	585	—
—	1	70	1	522	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	524	58
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	232	06	—	608	37	—	186	—	—	21	—	1	054	83
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	63	86	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	3	40	—	456	96
—	—	—	—	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	885	—
—	666	05	6	860	62	—	160	68	—	141	38	7	840	11
10	363	—	17	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	063	—
1	637	34	—	912	61	—	5	—	—	—	80	2	717	69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	912	64	3	196	50	—	232	—	—	8	40	4	723	30
3	605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	605	—
—	192	17	—	254	12	1	087	70	—	—	—	1	602	45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	20	—	429	48	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	551	81
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	142	90	—	114	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	147	75	—	489	07	1	115	—	—	344	22	2	382	26

RET

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

Provinces, Governorates and Other Departments		Number of Cases of Seizures	Number of Accused	Cocaine			Heroin		
				Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
Minya Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior... ..	46	68	—	—	—	—	69	75
Assiut Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	281	311	—	—	—	—	189	33
Girga Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	163	184	—	1	48	1	22	08
Qena Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	32	38	—	—	—	—	1	20
Aswân Province ...	On entry into Country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontiers Admn. ...	On entry into Country	23	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In Interior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	On entry into Country	105	208	—	—	—	—	839	01
	In Interior	2,802	3,968	—	106	48	6	618	93
GRAND TOTAL		2,907	4,176	—	106	48	7	457	94
TOTAL of 1934		2,789	4,107	—	337	46	14	739	88
" " 1933		—	4,350	—	768	15	3	852	67
" " 1932		—	7,134	—	135	02	26	888	25

(1) Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

(2) This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin with kind of sulphates; (c) Morphine.

URN

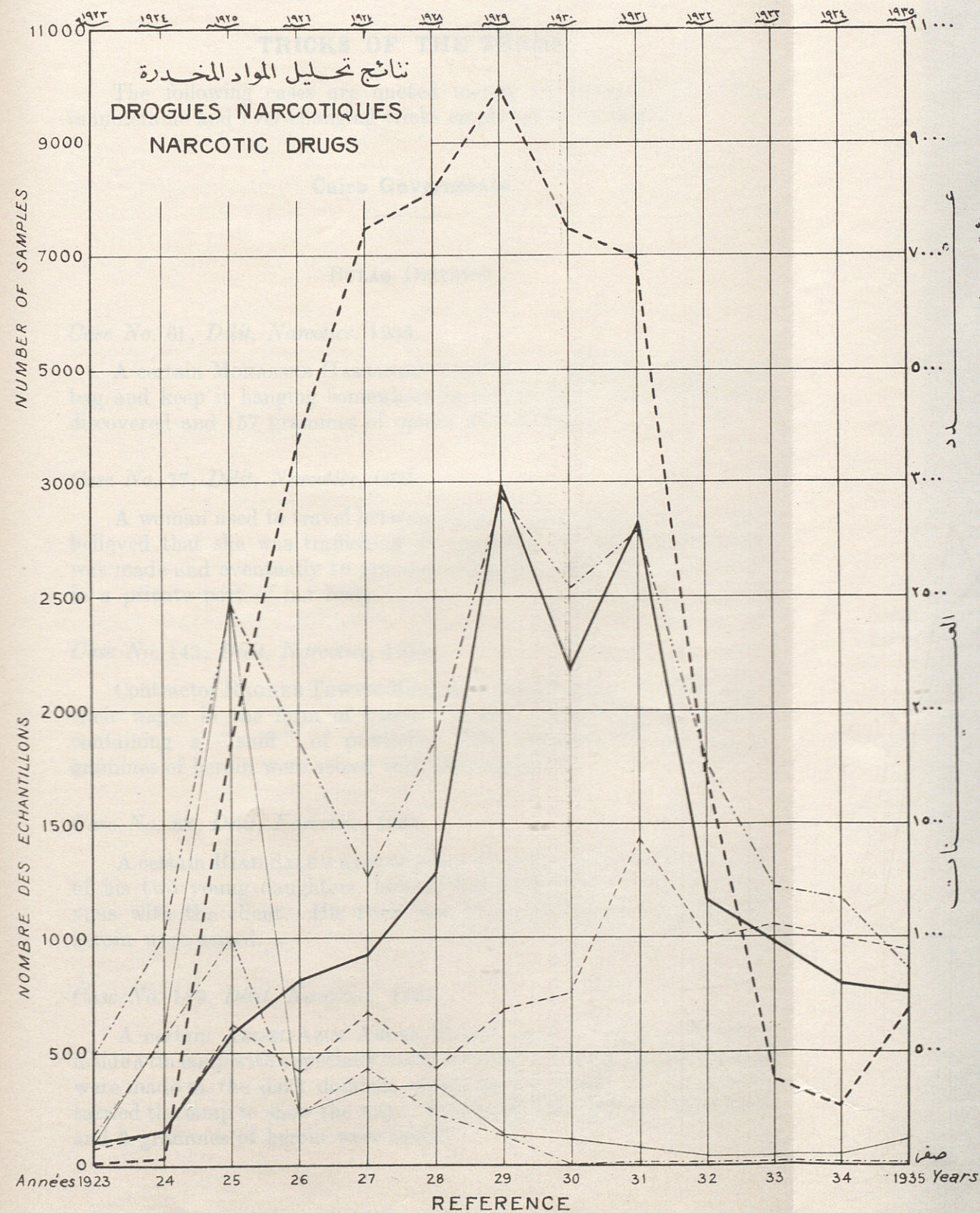
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 30-11-1934 UP TO 28-11-1935 (contd.).

Opium			Hashish			Manzoul (1)			Other Narcotics (2)			Total		
Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.	Kg.	Grm.	Cg.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	145	96	—	137	98	—	6	—	—	8	50	1	368	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	27	91	5	547	11	—	61	70	1	570	20	8	396	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	854	64	—	907	20	—	75	43	—	1	—	3	861	78
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	98	69	—	84	50	—	30	—	—	5	36	—	219	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	5	107	08	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	107	08
56	990	—	72	039	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	029	55
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
214	599	—	423	719	55	1	617	—	—	990	75	641	765	31
32	864	97	46	211	89	19	722	07	4	738	03	110	262	37
247	463	97	469	931	44	21	339	07	5	728	78	752	027	68
314	265	19	800	842	34	16	194	97	39	382	50	1,177	762	34
325	285	66	1,840	058	32	36	842	90	6	109	50	2,212	917	14
595	168	91	5,203	226	76	53	370	93	7	303	86	5,886	093	66

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1924 TO 1935,
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

SAMPLES	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Negative Results ...	159	588	820	925	1,275	2,977	2,167	2,820	1,155	983	794	762
Hashish... ..	1,016	2,465	1,853	1,260	1,865	2,935	2,534	2,789	1,759	1,214	1,173	863
Opium	162	621	407	669	420	681	756	1,433	989	1,052	992	938
Heroin	35	1,872	3,783	7,475	8,150	10,000	7,456	6,947	1,685	377	261	684
Morphine	590	2,500	225	347	353	134	115	74	48	39	49	116
Cocaine	569	1,000	226	426	220	122	—	10	5	5	7	1
Other Drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	28	169
Total Number of Samples	2,531	9,044	7,314	11,102	12,283	16,849	13,028	14,073	5,659	3,675	3,304	3,533

مصلحة الطب الشرعي - المعمل الكيماوي
LABORATOIRE CHIMIQUE DEPARTEMENT MEDICO-LEGAL
CHEMICAL LAB. MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT



نتائج تحليل المواد المخدرة

النتائج السلبية	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
النتائج السلبية	101	159	588	820	925	1,275	2,977	2,167	2,820	1,155	983	794	762
حشيش	500	1016	2465	1853	1260	1865	2935	2534	2789	1759	1214	1173	863
افiony	83	162	621	407	669	420	681	756	1433	989	1052	992	938
هيروين	11	35	1872	3783	7475	8150	10000	7456	6947	685	377	261	684
مورفين	105	590	2500	225	347	353	134	115	74	48	39	49	116
كوكاين	148	569	1000	226	426	220	122	10	5	5	7	1	169
أخرى	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	28	169	—
مجموع العينات	948	2531	9044	7314	11102	12283	16849	14073	5659	3675	3304	3533	—

نتائج تحليل المواد المخدرة

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

RESULTAT D'ANALYSE.

Results negative
Hashish
Opium
Heroin
Morphine
Cocaine
Autres drogues

N° des échantillons N° of samples.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE

The following cases are quoted merely as illustrations of the innumerable and ever-changing tricks employed by traffickers.

Cairo Governorate

BULAQ DISTRICT

Case No. 61, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A certain MOHASSEB HASSANEIN used to put opium inside sponge bag and keep it hanging somewhere in the lavatory. His trick was discovered and 157 grammes of opium were seized.

Case No. 77, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A woman used to travel between Alexandria and Cairo and it was believed that she was trafficking in narcotics. Careful supervision was made and eventually 16 grammes of heroin were found concealed in a private part of her body.

Case No. 143, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

Contractor RAGHEB TEWFIC MUSA used to employ labourers and pay their wages in the form of heroin "tickets" (small paper packets containing a "sniff" of powder). They were all addicts. Three grammes of heroin were seized with the contractor.

Case No. 88, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A certain RIAD SALEM used to put a quantity of heroin in the curls of his two young daughters, himself following them to the rendezvous with the client. His trick was discovered and 5 grammes of heroin were seized.

Case No. 149, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A certain ABDEL-AZIM ABDEL-WARES used to conceal the drug inside a tin lamp with a specially made receptacle. Several perquisitions were made in the dark domicile where he lived and every time he carried the lamp to show the way. Eventually his trick was discovered and 3 grammes of heroin were seized.

WAILY DISTRICT

Case No. 26, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A school door-keeper agreed with a milk seller to keep the drug with the seller in his shop, and when the milk retailers go to the said shop in the morning they take the drug from there along with their tins of milk so as to avoid suspicion. The trick was discovered and 15 grammes of opium were seized.

DARB EL-AHMAR DISTRICT

Case No. 31, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

During a perquisition carried out in the house of a certain MOHAMED EL-SAYED SAAD, slipper maker at Haret el-Rum, a small tin case of the kind usually containing medical pills was found. Its form was beyond doubt but when opened it was found to contain a heroin ticket.

SAYEDA ZENAB DISTRICT

Case No. 13, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A certain AHMED SAYED SAID preferred to trade in narcotics instead of milk. On arrival from Alexandria to Giza he fainted and was suffering without any apparent cause. He was taken to hospital where he was found to be concealing a tube full of heroin tickets in his rectum.

Alexandria Governorate

GUMRUK DISTRICT

Case No. 59, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A certain HUSSEIN ABDULLA HUSSEIN is a biscuit maker and lives opposite his shop. He was known to be trafficking in narcotics. During a careful perquisition made in his house 4 kilos and 435 grammes of hashish and 2 kilos and 638 grammes of opium were found in a specially built receptacle inside a portion of the wall surrounding the terrace of his house.

Case No. 36, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A Greek employed on a Greek steamer concealed 53 grammes of heroin inside 2 containers of very thin skin which he wore in his stockings.

KARMUZ DISTRICT

Case No. 116, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

On approaching the house of MOHAMED MOHAMED ABDEL-AAL, *alias* MOHAMED ZEIDAN, for a perquisition, the police noticed that a part of the door was very new and painted all over with imitation nail-heads, the one adjoining the other. Amongst these paintings there was a real head. This was extracted with the result that a small drawer was found containing a quantity of heroin.

Case No. 122, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

In the domicile of a certain HAMIDO EL-SAYED SHABAN, a wooden case was found to contain some clothes, but one side of this case was doubled in such a manner as to make its thickness exactly equal to the remaining sides, A quantity of hashish was found.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION AND PORT POLICE

Case No. 4, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A steward of a Greek steamer was searched while leaving the ship and was found to conceal 700 grammes of heroin sewn up in his vest.

Case No. 5, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A consignment of Turkish pastry called "gollash" arrived on board the Turkish steamer "*Ankara*." A quantity of hashish weighing 46 kilos and 155 grammes was found concealed inside the pastry.

Case No. 10, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

In the remains of slaughtered fowls which were carried by two native seamen, a quantity of opium weighing 940 grammes was seized while the said seamen were leaving the S.S. "*MARRIETTE PASHA*."

Case No. 12, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A certain seaman called FRANCOIS FORMARIER, a Belgian subject, while leaving the S.S. "*LOUAVIN*" on February 21, 1935 was searched by the Customs personnel and found to be concealing 55 grammes of hashish in his stockings. Another quantity weighing 133 grammes of hashish was found hidden in his private clothes in his cabin.

Case No. 15, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

Six turbas of hashish weighing 2 kilogrammes and 45 grammes were found tied up on the waist of a certain ISMAIL AHMED while leaving the S.S. "EGYPTIAN PRINCE."

Case No. 18, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A Greek called YANNI CONSTANTIN VALMAS, a seaman on the S.S. "IONIA" (while leaving the said steamer, was found to be hiding 86 grammes of heroin inside thin rubber containers in his stockings.

Case No. 35, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A cart driver was found to be hiding 3 kilogrammes and 30 grammes of opium in coloured paper put inside the bag containing the fodder for his horse.

Case No. 38, Délit, Narcotics, 1935.

A certain AHMED MOHAMED GOMA, *alia* MOHAMED MUSTAFA AHMED, a workman in the port was arrested on suspicion of carrying narcotics in his rectum. He was sent to the Government Hospital where he died immediately on arrival through his blood having been poisoned by 7 centigrammes of opium, which were found in his rectum.

SUEZ GOVERNORATE

Case No. 575.

A certain YUSEF MOHAMED ALY SHABOUN was placed on the list of suspects for some time. On August 5, 1935, while waiting on the station platform to take the train to Qena, his native town, he was conducted to the Police Station where he was searched for drug, at first with negative result. However, the unusual size of the soles of his shoes attracted attention. The soles were cut open and each was found to contain 165 grammes of hashish, making a total of 320 grammes. It is stated that the original soles were removed and replaced by others specially devised to conceal drugs intended for transport from Suez to Upper Egypt.

CHAPTER IX

Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION.—NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS.—
TRADES OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE
TRADE.—AGES AND PROFESSION OF PERSONS IN THE TRADE.—
NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISONS ON
OCTOBER 1, 1935 UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.—ANALYSIS OF 400
PRISONER ADDICTS.—TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS.—PER-
CENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY ADDICTS.—AGES OF 400 PRISONER
ADDICTS.—COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CON-
VICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE OF DRUGS USED BY 400
PRISONER ADDICTS.—DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED
BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS, ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATE-
MENTS.—DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS,
ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

showing Situation of Narcotics Drugs in the Governorates and Provinces during the Year 1935

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE		
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population whose Age is 20-59 Years	
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish			
CAIRO GOVERNORATE													
Abdin	91,779	27,463	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	0.002	0.007	
Bab el-Shaaria	77,285	19,875	15	—	—	14	15	—	—	14	0.037	0.146	
Bulaq	144,465	38,851	750	—	400	700	296	—	28	20	1.028	4.762	
Darb el-Ahmar	81,516	22,151	26	—	11	14	14	—	11	8	0.063	0.023	
Ezbekia	68,677	20,880	71	14	14	76	46	5	2	24	0.255	0.838	
Gamalia	74,872	19,639	30	—	20	50	13	—	3	10	0.133	0.509	
Helwan	15,198	3,259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Khalifa	73,926	19,168	25	—	25	250	7	—	—	15	0.406	1.565	
Muski	25,862	7,416	23	—	1	37	13	—	1	18	0.236	0.822	
Old Cairo	49,495	13,865	3	—	5	23	2	—	2	6	0.063	0.223	
Sayida Zeinab	104,064	26,583	60	2	55	240	35	2	15	70	0.343	1.343	
Shubra	140,407	35,923	12	—	2	15	12	—	2	15	0.021	0.081	
Waili and Heliopolis	132,219	36,365	7	—	36	90	6	—	20	27	0.101	0.366	
TOTAL { 1935	1,079,765	291,438	1,022	16	570	1,510	459	7	85	228	0.289	1.007	
1934	1,079,765	291,438	865	152	314	1,008	317	50	74	290	0.217	0.803	
1933	1,079,765	291,438	846	219	659	1,675	341	56	111	327	0.315	1.166	
ALEXANDRIA GOVERNORATE													
Ramleh	51,736	13,116	23	—	4	4	19	—	—	2	0.006	0.236	
Moharram Bey	82,305	22,513	20	—	35	15	9	—	11	5	0.085	0.311	
Attarine	57,853	17,454	77	—	75	54	13	—	4	2	0.356	1.018	
Manshia	29,037	8,380	9	1	2	5	7	—	1	—	0.059	0.203	
Labban	55,834	15,338	84	18	91	110	33	8	37	34	0.543	1.975	
Gumruk	92,161	22,157	41	51	141	184	9	11	29	39	0.452	1.882	
Mina el-Basal	72,522	19,260	30	—	70	80	7	—	12	30	0.248	0.935	
Karmuz	128,868	33,505	187	—	45	27	35	—	12	7	0.201	0.733	
Port-Police	2,747	1,667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL { 1935	573,063	153,390	471	70	463	479	132	19	106	119	0.259	0.966	
1934	573,063	153,390	389	89	433	581	102	—	57	81	0.026	0.972	
1933	573,063	153,390	187	82	364	639	56	3	88	78	0.222	0.829	
SUEZ CANAL GOVERNORATE													
Port Saïd {	Qism Awal... ..	25,267	7,873	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.008	0.025
	„ Tani... ..	40,274	14,019	—	—	10	22	—	—	—	—	0.079	0.228
	„ Talet	37,268	5,568	—	—	10	14	—	—	10	10	0.065	0.431
	Port-Police... ..	1,794	547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ismailia	25,194	7,033	—	—	103	141	—	—	5	29	0.968	3.469	
TOTAL { 1935	129,797	35,040	—	—	123	179	—	—	15	41	0.233	0.862	
1934	129,797	35,040	2	—	56	218	2	—	36	110	0.213	0.788	
1933	129,797	35,040	—	—	82	283	—	—	45	89	0.281	1.042	
DAMIETTA GOVERNORATE													
Damietta	64,261	13,328	—	—	82	1,118	—	—	1	17	1.867	9.004	
TOTAL { 1935	64,261	13,328	—	—	82	1,118	—	—	1	17	1.867	9.004	
1934	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944	
1933	64,261	13,328	—	—	120	2,005	—	—	—	11	3.307	15.944	

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population whose Age is 20-59 Years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

SUEZ GOVERNORATE

Suez	...	...	40,523	12,186	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	2	0.019	0.066
TOTAL	1935	...	40,523	12,186	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	2	0.019	0.066
	1934	...	40,523	12,186	—	—	9	5	—	—	8	4	0.035	0.114
	1933	...	40,523	12,186	1	—	31	17	1	—	22	10	0.121	0.402

GHARBIA PROVINCE

Tanta	...	...	213,554	43,812	—	—	13	15	—	—	6	10	0.013	0.064
Kafr el-Zayat	...	...	184,414	38,415	5	—	4	25	5	—	4	23	0.018	0.089
Kafr el-Sheikh	...	...	227,029	44,554	1	—	—	125	—	—	—	8	0.055	0.283
Mehalla el-Kebir	...	...	166,966	34,003	6	—	1	13	4	—	1	7	0.012	0.059
Dessouk	...	...	153,536	29,514	—	—	2	18	—	—	2	18	0.013	0.067
Fowa	...	...	73,202	13,426	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	0.007	0.037
Santa	...	...	148,779	32,093	9	1	4	98	—	—	2	1	0.075	0.349
Zifta	...	...	162,542	33,593	6	—	20	26	—	—	5	8	0.032	0.155
Talkha	...	...	129,776	25,519	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	4	0.006	0.031
Sherbin	...	...	170,561	32,938	—	—	3	16	—	—	1	9	0.011	0.058
Samannoud	...	...	71,610	14,321	—	—	48	47	—	—	3	—	0.133	0.663
Tanta Bandar, Awal,	...	...	46,967	12,109	4	—	7	8	3	—	7	6	0.004	0.157
Tanta „ Tani,	...	...	43,049	10,047	173	—	80	105	—	—	—	—	0.832	3.563
TOTAL	1935	...	1,791,985	364,349	204	1	183	508	12	—	32	99	0.005	0.246
	1934	...	1,791,985	364,349	161	—	101	518	30	—	30	135	0.044	0.215
	1933	...	1,791,985	364,349	129	—	123	605	60	—	62	161	0.048	0.235

MENUFIA PROVINCE

Shebin el-Kom	...	...	243,160	53,257	—	—	22	121	—	—	—	17	0.059	0.269
Menouf	...	...	261,285	57,585	—	—	55	130	—	—	3	7	0.071	0.321
Ashmoun	...	...	187,570	41,857	—	—	7	69	—	—	—	22	0.041	0.182
Quesna	...	...	190,800	40,908	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.001
Tala	...	...	222,376	48,560	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	0.002	0.008
TOTAL	1935	...	1,105,191	242,167	2	—	84	326	2	—	3	48	0.037	0.017
	1934	...	1,105,191	242,167	11	—	75	394	—	—	13	72	0.043	0.198
	1933	...	1,105,191	242,167	18	—	55	476	—	—	5	62	0.005	0.227

DAQAHLIA PROVINCE

Fareskour	...	...	80,894	15,564	—	—	9	80	—	—	—	—	0.011	0.572
Sinbellawin	...	...	181,116	37,469	—	—	25	72	—	—	3	12	0.054	0.259
Aga	...	...	135,908	28,091	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	0.007	0.036
Mit Ghamr	...	...	244,080	52,930	—	—	669	1,444	—	—	7	18	0.866	3.992
Mansura	...	...	128,154	25,598	12	—	7	13	1	—	1	3	0.025	0.125
Mansura Bandar	...	...	64,381	15,553	4	—	27	37	4	—	19	32	0.106	0.437
Dikirnis	...	...	116,549	22,443	2	—	34	117	—	—	3	13	0.131	0.682
Manzala	...	...	100,257	19,399	—	1	56	439	—	—	3	23	0.495	2.557
TOTAL	1935	...	1,051,339	217,047	18	1	827	2,212	5	—	36	101	0.029	1.409
	1934	...	1,051,339	217,047	13	1	943	2,198	1	—	44	97	0.003	1.454
	1933	...	1,051,339	217,047	74	12	1,038	3,225	41	4	27	104	0.414	2.004

SHARQIA PROVINCE

Zagazig Bandar	...	...	52,839	12,451	8	—	400	450	—	—	40	45	1.624	6.891
Zagazig Markaz	...	...	235,207	49,908	—	—	350	640	—	—	—	39	0.421	1.984
Belbeis	...	...	142,384	29,331	—	—	116	256	—	—	10	22	0.261	1.268
Hehia	...	...	124,672	26,397	10	—	65	80	—	—	4	4	0.124	0.587
Minia el-Qamh	...	...	166,565	35,541	7	—	40	140	—	—	—	20	0.112	0.526
Kafr Saqr	...	...	132,458	27,233	7	—	17	47	4	—	4	8	0.054	0.261
Faqus	...	...	162,787	33,470	—	—	77	1,250	—	—	4	21	0.815	3.965
TOTAL	1935	...	1,016,912	214,331	32	—	1,065	2,863	4	—	62	159	0.389	1.848
	1934	...	1,016,912	214,331	3	1	2,068	3,378	—	1	249	494	0.536	2.543
	1933	...	1,016,912	214,331	5	—	2,021	4,211	1	—	60	105	0.613	2.091

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population, whose Age is 20-59 Years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

BEHERA PROVINCE

Damanhour Bandar	51,709	11,345	9	—	3	5	2	—	1	2	0.033	0.015	
Itai el-Baroud	124,034	24,854	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	4	0.008	0.004	
Kafr el-Dawar	129,861	26,111	3	—	4	42	—	—	—	1	0.038	0.188	
Delingat	73,579	14,240	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	1	0.001	0.049	
Abu Hommos	146,277	29,599	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.001	0.007	
Kom Hamada	161,233	33,829	4	—	4	22	—	—	—	5	0.019	0.089	
Shubrakhit	99,419	19,014	3	—	4	19	—	—	—	4	0.026	0.137	
Rosetta and Mahmoudieh ...	87,691	17,909	—	—	16	9	—	—	—	2	0.029	0.014	
Damanhour and Abu el-Ma- tamir	103,162	19,747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL {	1935	976,965	196,648	19	—	36	111	2	—	3	21	0.017	0.084
	1934	976,965	196,648	11	—	21	120	—	—	8	47	0.016	0.077
	1933	976,965	196,648	16	1	40	159	2	—	5	27	0.022	0.011

QALIUBIA PROVINCE

Benha	117,007	25,646	—	—	17	18	—	—	16	13	0.003	0.136
Toukh	130,251	28,516	—	—	17	122	—	—	2	12	0.107	0.487
Shebin el-Kanater	148,328	34,992	—	—	13	92	—	—	—	16	0.071	0.003
Qaliub	163,290	36,017	—	2	—	18	—	2	—	10	0.012	0.056

TOTAL {	1935	558,876	125,171	—	2	47	250	—	2	18	51	0.054	0.238
	1934	558,876	125,171	5	—	55	234	5	—	4	47	0.053	0.235
	1933	558,876	125,171	—	—	82	320	—	—	6	35	0.072	0.321

ASSUIT PROVINCE

Deirut	190,786	42,310	—	—	39	5	—	—	7	—	0.023	0.104	
Manfalout	162,427	35,469	4	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	0.004	0.017	
Assiut	97,752	21,085	3	—	17	5	3	—	11	4	0.026	0.119	
Abu-Tig	159,521	34,171	—	—	47	63	—	—	23	31	0.069	0.322	
Abnoub	110,523	24,173	1	—	46	3	1	—	15	3	0.045	0.207	
El-Badari	82,761	17,566	1	—	231	—	1	—	2	—	0.028	1.321	
Mellawi	217,696	50,078	6	—	18	2	5	—	12	1	0.012	0.052	
Assiut Bandar	57,134	13,831	6	—	90	2	15	—	40	1	0.172	0.709	
TOTAL {	1935	1,078,600	238,683	21	—	490	80	29	—	111	40	0.055	0.248
	1934	1,078,600	238,683	12	11	548	133	1	1	200	53	0.065	0.295
	1933	1,078,600	238,683	44	23	695	238	31	7	231	95	0.093	0.419

GIRGA PROVINCE

Akhmim	108,846	23,287	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	0.006	0.003	
Baliana	160,984	33,480	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	0.004	0.021	
Girga	229,177	45,105	11	1	19	6	10	1	19	5	0.016	0.082	
Sohag	198,700	42,032	7	—	18	5	4	—	15	2	0.015	0.071	
Tahta	156,852	32,772	9	—	18	1	9	—	18	1	0.017	0.085	
Tema	113,824	23,959	13	7	5	2	10	6	5	2	0.024	0.113	
<hr/>													
TOTAL {	1935	968,383	200,635	44	8	70	14	33	7	63	10	0.014	0.068
	1934	968,383	200,635	21	2	95	18	16	2	68	12	0.014	0.068
	1933	968,383	200,635	18	2	98	16	12	1	67	7	0.014	0.067

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population, whose Age is 20-59 Years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		
QENA PROVINCE												
Nag Hammadi	231,927	51,684	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	0.004	0.017
Deshna	119,061	25,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qena	145,778	31,658	1	—	12	—	1	—	12	—	0.009	0.041
Qous	145,384	29,738	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	0.002	0.001
Luxur	157,820	34,428	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	0.004	0.017
Esna	102,200	22,633	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	0.005	0.022
TOTAL { 1935	902,170	195,446	1	—	34	1	1	—	30	—	0.004	0.018
1934	902,170	195,446	—	—	96	1	—	—	58	1	0.011	0.005
1933	902,170	195,446	3	—	144	6	3	—	51	6	0.017	0.087
MINIA PROVINCE												
Minia Bandar	44,325	11,196	15	—	28	45	14	—	21	35	0.198	0.786
Minia Markaz	120,297	27,500	6	—	4	2	4	—	4	2	0.001	0.044
Abu Korkas	112,203	26,357	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	0.004	0.015
Samalout	140,459	31,550	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1	0.005	0.022
Beni Mazar	171,128	39,166	—	—	42	57	—	—	2	2	0.058	0.253
Maghagha	142,252	32,809	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	0.002	0.009
Fashn	109,026	24,839	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	0.002	0.008
TOTAL { 1935	839,690	193,417	22	—	80	113	19	—	28	42	0.026	0.111
1934	839,690	193,417	24	1	40	59	16	1	25	36	0.015	0.064
1933	839,690	193,417	23	36	208	324	19	24	23	41	0.007	0.306
GIZA PROVINCE												
Saff	112,898	24,810	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	0.004	0.016
Embaba	179,170	41,329	—	—	1	21	—	—	1	21	0.012	0.053
Giza	128,034	30,908	7	5	40	141	—	—	—	2	0.151	0.624
Giza Bandar	26,921	6,665	41	—	9	60	24	—	6	30	0.409	1.065
Ayyat	129,170	27,574	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	0.002	0.007
TOTAL { 1935	576,193	131,286	48	5	50	228	24	—	7	57	0.057	0.252
1934	576,193	131,286	61	21	47	315	24	—	3	33	0.077	0.338
1933	576,193	131,286	74	24	53	325	21	5	3	37	0.083	0.363
FAYOUM PROVINCE												
Fayoum Bandar	52,863	12,081	8	—	35	20	3	—	6	2	0.119	0.521
Fayoum Markaz	128,109	27,906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sennoris	186,796	41,315	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	4	0.011	0.048
Etsa... ..	186,272	40,901	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.001	0.002
TOTAL { 1935	554,040	122,203	9	—	36	39	4	—	6	6	0.015	0.069
1934	554,040	122,203	21	—	80	62	3	—	4	3	0.029	0.133
1933	554,040	122,203	82	7	147	159	—	—	—	—	0.071	0.323
BENI SUEF PROVINCE												
Beni Suef	222,956	51,654	13	—	161	406	1	—	2	1	0.026	1.123
Beba	169,055	37,700	1	—	17	19	—	—	—	—	0.022	0.098
Wasta	116,155	25,633	—	—	2	38	—	—	—	1	0.034	0.156
TOTAL { 1935	508,166	114,987	14	—	180	463	1	—	2	2	0.129	0.571
1934	508,166	114,987	3	1	176	305	—	1	22	22	0.095	0.422
1933	508,166	114,987	3	—	282	631	—	—	6	10	0.018	0.797

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE	
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Total Number				In Prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population, whose Age is 20-59 years
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish		

ASWAN PROVINCE

Aswan	106,421	22,904	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.001	0.004
Edfou	106,455	20,551	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	0.004	0.019
El-Derr	54,481	5,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>												
TOTAL {	1935	267,357	48,942	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	0.002	0.001
	1934	267,357	48,942	—	—	10	—	—	9	—	0.003	0.002
	1933	267,357	48,942	—	—	9	2	—	7	2	0.004	0.022

TOTAL OF GOVERNORATES

Cairo	...	...	...	...	1,079,765	291,438	1,022	16	570	1,510	459	7	85	228	0.289	1.07
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	573,063	153,390	471	70	463	479	132	19	106	119	0.259	0.966
Suez Canal	...	...	...	...	129,797	35,040	—	—	123	179	—	—	15	41	0.233	0.862
Damietta	...	...	...	...	64,261	13,328	—	—	82	1,118	—	—	1	17	1.867	9.004
Suez...	...	...	...	...	40,523	12,186	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	2	0.019	0.066
TOTAL	{	1935	...	...	1,887,409	505,382	1,493	86	1,242	3,290	591	26	210	407	0.324	1.209
		1934	...	...	1,887,409	505,382	1,256	241	932	3,817	421	50	175	496	0.033	1.236
		1933	...	...	1,887,409	505,382	1,034	301	1,256	4,719	398	59	266	515	0.387	1.446

TOTAL OF LOWER EGYPT PROVINCES

Gharbia	1,791,985	364,349	204	1	183	508	12	—	32	99	0.05	0.246	
Menufia	1,105,191	242,167	2	—	84	326	2	—	3	48	0.037	0.017	
Daqahlia... ..	1,051,339	217,047	18	1	827	2,212	5	—	36	101	0.029	1.409	
Sharqia	1,016,912	214,331	32	—	1,065	2,863	4	—	62	159	0.389	1.848	
Behera	976,965	196,648	19	—	36	111	2	—	3	21	0.017	0.084	
Qaliubia	558,876	125,171	—	2	47	250	—	2	18	51	0.054	0.238	
<hr/>													
TOTAL {	1935	6,501,268	1,359,713	275	4	2,242	6,270	25	2	154	479	0.135	0.647
	1934	6,501,268	1,359,713	207	2	3,263	6,842	36	1	348	892	0.159	0.759
	1933	6,501,268	1,359,713	242	13	3,359	8,996	104	4	165	494	0.194	0.927

TOTAL OF UPPER EGYPT PROVINCES

Assiut	...	...	...	...	1,078,600	238,683	21	—	490	80	29	—	111	40	0.055	0.248
Girga	...	...	...	...	968,383	200,635	44	8	70	14	33	7	63	10	0.014	0.068
Qena	...	...	...	...	902,170	195,446	1	—	34	1	1	—	30	—	0.004	0.018
Minia	...	...	...	...	839,690	193,417	22	—	80	113	19	—	28	42	0.026	0.111
Giza...	...	...	...	...	576,193	131,286	48	5	50	228	24	—	7	57	0.057	0.252
Fayoum...	...	...	...	...	554,040	122,203	9	—	36	39	4	—	6	6	0.015	0.069
Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	508,166	114,987	14	—	180	463	1	—	2	2	0.129	0.571
Aswan	...	...	...	...	267,357	48,942	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	0.002	0.01
<hr/>																
TOTAL	{	1935	...	...	5,694,599	1,245,599	159	13	940	943	111	7	247	162	0.036	0.165
		1934	...	...	5,694,599	1,245,599	142	36	1,092	893	60	5	389	160	0.038	0.174
		1933	...	...	5,694,599	1,245,599	247	92	1,636	1,701	86	37	388	198	0.064	0.295

RECAPITULATION OF ALL THE GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES

Town	POPULATION		NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS								PERCENTAGE		
	Total Population	Males of 20-59 Years of Age	Total Number				In prison (out of the Total Number)				Proportion of Total Addicts to Total Population	Proportion of Total Addicts to Male Population, whose Age is 20-59 Years	
			Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Cocaine	Opium	Hashish			
Governorates... ..	1,887,409	505,382	1,493	86	1,242	3,290	591	26	210	407	0·324	1·209	
Lower Egypt... ..	6,501,268	1,359,713	275	4	2,242	6,270	25	2	154	479	0·135	0·647	
Upper Egypt... ..	5,694,599	1,245,599	159	13	940	943	111	7	247	162	0·036	0·165	
TOTAL {	1935	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,927	103	4,424	10,503	727	35	611	1,048	0·12	0·545
	1934	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,605	279	5,287	11,552	517	56	912	1,548	0·133	0·602
	1933	14,083,276	3,110,694	1,523	406	6,251	15,416	588	100	819	1,207	0·168	0·759

Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

Nature of dealers		Greek	British	Italian	French	Egyptian	Syrian	Russian	Persian	Chinese	American	Yemenian	Belgian	Roumanian	German	Armenian	Turkish	Bulgarian	Polish	Albanian	Palestinian	Austrian	TOTAL
Big Dealers ...	1935 ...	56	29	42	21	28	—	1	—	6	—	1	2	1	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	195
	1934 ...	50	17	27	15	39	—	1	—	12	2	1	—	1	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	177
	1933 ...	42	9	28	21	26	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	143
	1932 ...	95	38	48	28	37	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	3	2	9	—	1	—	1	1	273
Big Intermediaries	1935 ...	2	1	—	1	20	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
	1934 ...	1	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
	1933 ...	8	—	1	6	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
	1932 ...	15	5	6	6	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
Small Dealers	1935 ...	—	—	—	—	1617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,617
	1934 ...	—	—	—	—	1040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,040
	1933 ...	—	—	—	—	465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
	1932 ...	—	—	—	—	713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	713
Small Intermediaries	1935 ...	—	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
	1934 ...	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
	1933 ...	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
	1932 ...	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
TOTAL ...	1935 ...	58	30	42	22	1943	—	1	—	9	—	1	2	1	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	12,117
	1934 ...	51	17	27	51	1333	—	1	—	15	2	1	—	1	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1,475
	1933 ...	50	9	29	27	657	3	1	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	789
	1932 ...	110	43	54	34	1003	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	7	4	2	9	—	1	—	1	1	1,274

Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade

TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

Trade	Number			
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Unemployed	246	247	246	496
Farmers (Fellaheen)	204	249	70	237
Coffee-shop Workers	195	245	194	326
Street Hawkers	205	208	202	389
Merchants	101	52	39	127
Carters	111	92	76	106
Tailors	61	12	8	43
Land-owners	46	58	28	68
Chauffeurs	39	46	17	51
Clerks	5	8	3	5
Goldsmiths	7	10	6	8
Public Writers	11	10	12	39
Musicians	25	6	5	9
Students	4	3	2	7
Commission Agents	6	6	4	4
Contractors	6	2	6	6
Actors	5	2	3	3
Policemen	2	10	11	—
Teachers	3	—	—	—
Engineers	—	1	1	7
Brokers	9	4	6	—
Doctors	7	4	—	—
Assistant Advocates	1	1	1	2
Other Trades	1,896	1,916	1,624	2,504
TOTAL	3,195	1,392	2,564	4,437

AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS
INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

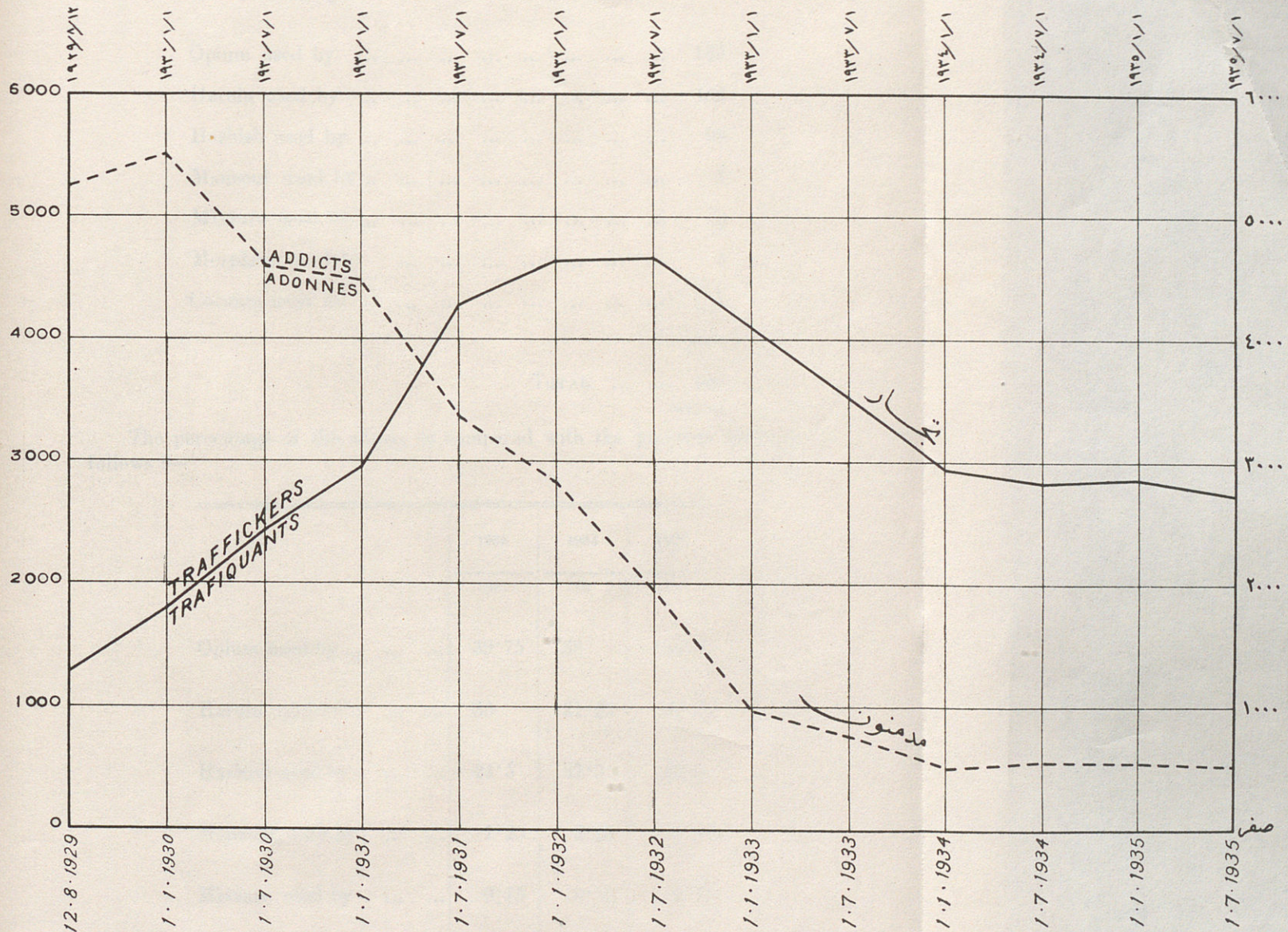
Age Years	Number			
	1935	1934	1933	1932
6- 10	5	4	4	10
11- 15	30	22	21	33
16- 20	249	237	192	368
21- 25	598	577	489	947
26- 30	787	796	769	1,069
31- 35	624	630	391	794
36- 40	347	332	158	448
41- 45	222	223	142	192
46- 50	123	161	119	186
51- 55	57	62	46	72
56- 60	38	51	42	66
61- 65	10	13	15	21
66- 70	9	10	7	18
71- 75	7	3	2	4
76- 80	—	5	2	3
81- 85	—	—	—	1
86- 90	—	—	2	—
91- 95	—	—	—	—
96-100	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	89	93	163	205
TOTAL... ..	3,195	3,219	2,564	4,437

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISONS ON OCTOBER 1st, 1935,
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS

PRISONS	TRAFFICKERS			ADDICTS			GENERAL TOTAL
	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	Persons under investigation	Persons undergoing imprisonment	Total	
Cairo	35	89	124	42	43	85	209
Appeal	—	2	2	23	7	30	32
Alexandria	139	171	310	84	111	195	505
Tanta	12	79	91	4	29	33	124
Zagazig	1	57	58	1	11	12	70
Damanhour	—	41	41	—	21	21	62
Shebin el-Kom	—	9	9	1	4	5	14
Benha	6	18	24	—	8	8	32
Mansoura	12	64	76	—	10	10	86
Port-Said	16	12	28	—	—	—	28
Giza Camp	—	65	65	—	33	33	98
Beni-Suef	5	6	11	6	28	34	45
Fayoum	2	3	5	2	2	4	9
Minia	1	11	12	1	9	10	22
Asuit	2	112	114	7	26	33	147
Sohag	9	29	38	4	1	5	43
Qena	—	174	174	—	17	17	191
Tura Farm... ..	—	1,125	1,125	—	—	—	1,125
Abu-Zaabal Camp	—	271	271	—	—	—	271
Men's Reformatory, Camp (Delta)...	—	24	24	—	14	14	38
Juvenile Reformatory, Camp (Marg)	—	42	42	—	23	23	65
Juvenile Reformatory (Giza)	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg)	—	55	55	—	—	—	55
Girls' Reformatory	—	20	20	—	—	—	20
TOTAL ON 1-10- 1935	240	2,480	2,720	175	397	572	3,292
Total on 1- 7-1935	174	2,550	2,724	102	442	544	3,268
„ „ 1- 4-1935	162	2,687	2,849	123	397	520	3,369
„ „ 1- 1-1935	140	2,717	2,857	95	406	501	3,358
„ „ 1-10-1934	212	2,603	2,815	97	341	438	3,253
„ „ 1- 7-1934	148	2,669	2,817	129	427	556	3,373
„ „ 1- 4-1934	122	2,532	2,654	97	261	358	3,012
„ „ 1- 1-1934	203	2,732	2,935	88	407	495	3,430
„ „ 1-10-1933	171	3,012	3,183	117	557	674	3,857
„ „ 1- 7-1933	109	3,410	3,519	194	554	748	4,267
„ „ 1- 4-1933	150	3,892	4,042	129	749	878	4,920
„ „ 1- 1-1933	144	3,940	4,084	156	806	962	5,046
„ „ 1-10-1932	210	4,217	4,427	185	1,120	1,305	5,732
„ „ 1- 7-1932	220	4,430	4,650	246	1,678	1,924	6,574
„ „ 1- 4-1932	233	4,591	4,824	362	2,019	2,381	7,205
„ „ 1- 1-1932	170	4,449	4,619	390	2,423	2,813	7,432

أرقام السجون

STATISTIQUE DE PRISON — PRISON FIGURES



DATE	TRAFFICKERS TRAFIQUANTS	ADDICTS ADONNES
12-8-29	1293	5238
1-1-30	1799	5500
1-7-30	2436	4592
1-1-31	2952	4463
1-7-31	4267	3354
1-1-32	4619	2813
1-7-32	4650	1924
1-1-33	4084	962
1-7-33	3519	748
1-1-34	2935	495
1-7-34	2817	556
1-1-35	2857	501
1-7-35	2724	544

التاريخ	تجار	مدمنون
١٢٩٨/١٢	١٢٩٣	٥٢٣٨
٩٣٠/١/١	١٧٩٩	٥٥٠٠
٩٣٠/٧/١	٢٤٣٦	٤٥٩٢
٩٣١/١/١	٢٩٥٢	٤٤٦٣
٩٣١/٧/١	٤٢٦٧	٣٣٥٤
٩٣٢/١/١	٤٦١٩	٢٨١٣
٩٣٢/٧/١	٤٦٥٠	١٩٢٤
٩٣٣/١/١	٤٠٨٤	٠٩٦٢
٩٣٣/٧/١	٣٥١٩	٠٧٤٨
٩٣٤/١/١	٢٩٣٥	٠٤٩٥
٩٣٤/٧/١	٢٨١٧	٠٥٥٦
٩٣٥/١/١	٢٨٥٧	٠٥٠١
٩٣٥/٧/١	٢٧٢٤	٠٥٤٤

Analysis of 400 Prisoner Addicts

Opium used by	159
Heroin used by	132
Hashish used by	98
Manzoul used by... ..	5
Mixture used by	3
Morphine used by	2
Cocaine used by	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	400

The percentage of the above, as compared with the previous years is as follows :—

	1935	1934	1933
	%	%	%
Opium used by	39.75	38	33.75
Heroin used by... ..	33	21.25	22.75
Hashish used by	24.5	37.5	46.5
Manzoul used by	1.25	2.25	4.25
Mixture used by	0.75	0.50	2.75
Morphine used by	0.50	0.50	—
Cocaine used by	0.25	—	—

TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

PROFESSION	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Manzoul	Mixture	Morphine	Cocaine	Total	Percentage
Actor	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Black-smith	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	7	1.75
Baker	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	6	1.25
Butcher	6	9	1	1	—	—	—	17	4.25
Builder	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Boatman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Bookbinder	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Clipper	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Chair maker	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Carpenter	3	8	8	—	—	—	—	19	4.75
Coffee-shopman	16	2	2	1	—	—	—	21	5.25
Cab-driver	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1.75
Chemist	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.25
Coppersmith	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Cook	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	1.75
Coffin-bearer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Cultivator	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	10	2.05
Clerk	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	1.00
Carter	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	1.00
Chauffeur	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	1.25
Confectioner	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Employee	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	8	2.00
Fruit-seller	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	9	2.25
Farrash	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Farmer	25	14	6	—	—	—	—	45	11.25
Floor-constructor	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Fisherman	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	1.25
Fitter	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Furniture-polisher	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Grocer	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	10	2.50
Gardener	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Goldsmith	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Hawker	4	1	3	—	1	—	—	9	2.25
Haberdasher	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Hairdresser	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	8	2.00
Ironer	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	1.00
Koran-reciter	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Landlord	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Labourer	11	—	6	—	—	—	—	17	4.25
Mechanic	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Medical Attendant	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.25
Moulder	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Miller	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Merchant	10	10	12	—	1	—	—	33	8.25
Musician	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Milk-seller	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Newspaper-seller	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Painter	2	3	8	—	—	—	—	13	3.25
Porter	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50

TRADES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (contd.)

PROFESSION	Opium	Hashish	Heroin	Manzoul	Mixture	Morphine	Cocaine	Total	Percentage
Poulterer	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Printer	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Restaurateur	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Shoemaker	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	2.00
Saddler	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Sais	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Silk-maker	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Servant	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Spice-dealer	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.50
Shoebblack	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1.00
Salted-fish Dealer... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Siever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Syrup-dealer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Whip-maker	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Tailor	6	4	5	—	—	—	—	15	3.75
Tobacconist	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	1.00
Tinsmith	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.25
Tarbush-makers	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	0.75
Upholsterer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
Vegetable-dealer	2	1	6	1	—	—	—	10	2.50
Whitewasher... ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
Weaver	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.75
TOTAL	159	98	132	5	3	2	1	400	—
Percentage	39.75	24.50	33	1.25	0.75	0.50	0.25	100	—

PERCENTAGE OF WAGES SPENT BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

KIND	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	100%	150%	170%	200%	350%	TOTAL
Opium... ..	4	29	11	35	18	10	19	12	3	9	1	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	159
Heroin	4	4	5	9	9	3	15	16	3	23	1	13	4	2	6	5	4	3	1	1	1	132
Hashish	6	7	12	13	10	10	8	14	4	4	—	3	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	98
Manzoul	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mixture	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Morphine	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cocaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	17	43	28	58	39	23	43	42	10	36	2	20	5	6	9	7	6	3	1	1	1	400
Percentage	4.25	10.75	7	14.5	9.75	5.75	10.75	10.5	2.5	9	0.50	5	1.25	1.50	2.25	1.75	1.50	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	100

It will be noticed that of the 400 prisoner addicts, 6 persons, i.e. 1.5 per cent, spent on their drugs more than what they earned. These persons stated that they made the extra money in the following ways :—

- 3 by sale of their landed property.
- 2 by theft.
- 1 by sale of his clothes.

AGES OF 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND								16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 65	66 to 70	Total
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	21	41	36	16	12	8	8	8	2	1	159
Heroin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	30	36	16	9	5	1	3	1	—	132
Hashish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	20	22	20	8	5	2	2	—	1	98
Manzoul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Morphine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL								15	64	93	97	54	29	19	11	13	3	2	400
Percentage								3.75	16	23.25	24.25	13.50	7.25	4.75	2.75	3.25	0.75	0.50	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE
OF DRUG USED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS

KIND	Number Previous Convictions	One Previous Conviction	Two Previous Convictions	Three Previous Convictions	Four Previous Convictions	Five Previous Convictions	Six Previous Convictions	Eight Previous Convictions	TOTAL
Opium	78	57	14	10	—	—	—	—	159
Heroin	39	43	24	17	2	3	3	1	132
Hashish	49	39	7	2	—	—	1	—	98
Manzoul	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mixture	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Morphine... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cocaine	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	174	141	46	29	2	3	4	1	400
Percentage	43.50	35.25	11.50	7.25	0.50	0.75	1	0.25	100

DAILY QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 400 PRISONER ADDICTS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

Kind	$\frac{1}{10}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{5}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{3}$ Grm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Grm.	$\frac{2}{3}$ Grm.	$\frac{3}{4}$ Grms.	1 Grm.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Grms.	2 Grms.	3 Grms.	4 Grms.	6 Grms.	Total
Opium	46	12	35	12	17	15	3	—	7	1	4	3	2	2	159
Hashish	24	9	27	21	12	18	2	—	1	4	4	1	—	—	132
Heroin	16	8	7	13	9	16	5	2	15	—	4	3	—	—	98
Manzoul... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	5
Mixture... ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Morphine	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cocaine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	89	30	69	47	39	50	10	2	32	5	14	8	3	2	400
Percentage	22·25	7·50	17·25	11·75	9·75	12·50	2·50	0·50	8	1·25	3·50	2	0·75	0·50	100

DURATION OF ADDICTION OF 400 PRISONERS (ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN STATEMENTS)

KIND	Under 1 Year	One Year	1½ Years	2 Years	2½ Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	17 Years	25 Years	45 Years	TOTAL
Opium ...	23	20	1	16	—	11	10	20	4	5	7	1	9	1	3	—	1	8	3	14	2	159
Hashish ...	23	23	1	22	1	7	5	10	8	6	3	2	8	—	4	2	5	1	1	—	—	132
Heroin ...	10	21	—	10	—	9	7	19	1	5	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	98
Manzoul ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mixture ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Morphine ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cocaine ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	63	66	2	48	1	27	22	49	13	16	12	3	28	1	7	2	6	11	4	17	2	400
Percentage ...	15.75	16.5	0.50	12.0	0.25	6.75	4.5	12.25	3.25	4.0	3.0	0.75	7.0	0.25	1.75	0.50	1.25	2.75	1.0	4.25	0.50	100

CHAPTER X

Judgments by Native and Consular Courts in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES.—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS, NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, NATURE OF CRIMES AND SENTENCES.—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION.—FINES IMPOSED UNDER NARCOTICS LAW.—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS.—EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
6 months' imprisonment	13	4	12	42	48
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	373	399	533	1,367	1,654
7 months' imprisonment	—	—	—	1	—
7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40	—	—	—	—	6
8 months' imprisonment	—	—	—	2	3
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	8	10	14	36	83
9 months' imprisonment	—	—	—	—	1
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	12	7	18	37	61
10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	—	—	2	2	5
1 year's imprisonment	13	2	17	40	46
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	635	734	996	1,686	1,941
14 months' imprisonment	—	—	—	1	3
15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300	—	—	—	—	1
18 months' imprisonment	2	1	1	13	11
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	81	102	179	170	370
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,137	1,259	1,772	3,397	4,233

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER
1, 1934, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (*contd.*)

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,137	1,259	1,772	3,397	4,233
2 years' imprisonment	10	2	4	3	30
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	269	348	377	652	899
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	31	26	5	8	5
3 years' imprisonment	—	—	2	2	11
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	142	124	148	190	303
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	22	17	10	31	17
4½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600	—	1	—	—	—
5 years' imprisonment	—	—	—	1	—
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	28	24	19	88	27
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED...	1,639	1,801	2,337	4,372	5,525
Filed finally for no crime	358	326	291	550	817
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	63	169	49	19	71
Filed temporarily accused being unknown	—	—	—	79	119
Filed finally for being untrue	—	—	—	57	51
Juvenile judgments	—	—	—	20	29
Acquitted	428	377	573	883	1,091
TOTAL	849	872	913	1,608	2,178
GRAND TOTAL	2,488	2,673	3,250	5,980	7,703

Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

Sentences	Cairo			Alexandria		
	1935	1934	1933	1935	1934	1933
6 months' imprisonment... ..	—	—	1	5	1	—
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to 600 ...	61	173	195	122	169	177
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	7	10	6	1	8	5
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	9	16	8	2	14	7
1 year's imprisonment	2	—	4	5	1	1
1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	132	239	313	269	215	264
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	32	36	25	42	27	21
2 years' imprisonment	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 ...	109	97	67	116	55	139
2½ years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 ...	20	18	—	2	15	1
3 years' imprisonment	—	—	1	—	—	—
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 ...	68	25	19	36	26	28
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000 ...	11	9	4	6	7	1
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000 ...	2	10	13	19	17	2
Total of persons convicted	453	633	656	625	555	647
Filed finally for no crime	155	155	87	176	223	135
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	7	8	21	16	85	12
Acquitted	121	93	167	197	105	206
TOTAL	283	256	275	389	413	353
GRAND TOTAL	736	889	931	1,014	968	1,000

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

(during the Period from December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935)

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment 6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Temporarily filed for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Plasterer	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Door-keeper	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fitter	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	3
Farrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	1
Bugna-maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	3
Saddler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Rivetter	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Butcher's boy	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Boatman	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	2 A	—	3 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	11
	—	1 B	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shoe-black	—	1 A	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	14
	—	—	—	—	3 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 B	—	1 B	
Sailor	—	2 A	—	—	5 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	23
	—	—	—	—	3 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	3 B	—	4 B	
Builder	—	2 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	3 A	1 A	—	15
	—	2 B	—	—	3 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	
Grocer	3 A	4 A	—	1 A	5 A	—	1 A	—	4 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	8 A	1 A	3 A	41
	—	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	1 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	
Hawker	1 B	21 A	1 A	1 A	30 A	2 A	7 A	1 A	16 A	3 A	12 A	1 A	—	—	23 A	2 A	15 A	226
	—	15 B	—	—	22 B	—	5 B	—	9 B	2 B	5 B	—	—	—	18 B	1 B	11 B	
	—	—	—	—	2 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Medical Attendant	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	6
Grave-digger	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	—	4
	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	
Pupil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Merchant	—	14 A	—	1 A	17 A	—	5 A	1 A	10 A	1 A	4 A	2 A	—	2 A	1 B	—	1 B	2
	—	9 B	—	1 B	8 B	—	4 B	—	7 B	1 B	1 B	—	—	6 B	12 A	1 A	15 A	146
	—	—	—	—	2 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 B	1 B	13 B	
Dragoman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tailor	—	6 A	—	1 A	7 A	—	2 A	—	5 A	2 A	3 A	—	—	—	3 A	1 A	2 A	1
	—	3 B	—	1 B	5 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	1 B	—	—	—	5 B	1 B	2 B	51
Gardener... ..	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	
Camel-driver	—	—	—	—	6 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	7 A	—	—	—	—	—	5 A	21
Waiter	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leather-dealer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shoe-maker	2 A	3 A	—	1 A	6 A	—	1 A	—	3 A	1 A	4 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	3 A	40
	—	2 B	—	—	5 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	1 C	
Butcher	—	13 A	—	—	18 A	—	2 A	4 A	3 A	2 A	3 A	3 A	—	1 A	6 A	2 A	6 A	80
	—	4 B	1 B	—	5 B	—	1 B	1 B	—	—	3 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	
	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Silk-maker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Weaver	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	3 A	6
Peas-seller	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	2
Quarryman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 B	4
Bathman... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Mat-maker	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Porter	—	1 A	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	6
	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	
Juggler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Haberdasher	—	1 B	—	—	2 B	1 B	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	1 B	—	1 B	8
Turner	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Servant	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Timber-dealer	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Watchman	1 A	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 A	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	
Vegetable-seller	—	1 A	—	—	4 A	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	—	4 A	—	5 A	7 A	2 A	5 A	65
	—	7 B	—	—	12 B	—	2 B	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	5 B	1 B	4 B	
	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	
Unemployed	—	11 A	2 A	1 A	35 A	—	3 A	—	13 A	2 A	4 A	2 A	—	—	17 A	2 A	25 A	196
	—	—	—	—	12 B	—	2 B	—	6 B	—	—	1 B	—	—	19 B	1	24 B	
	—	6 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 C	1	4 C	

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS
(4) NATURE OF CRIMES (5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS

during the Period from December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Temporarily filed for insufficiency of proofs	Acquitted	TOTAL
Doctor	—	1 A	—	—	—	7 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	9
Tanner	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Painter	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grinder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tobacconist	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	5 A	—	—	—	3 A	2 A	1 B	—	—	1 A	1 B	1 A	1 A	26
Scavenger	—	2 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oil-seller... ..	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	6
Groom	—	3 A	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knife-sharpener	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	1 B	—	3
Moulderer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1
Messenger	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Water-carrier	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	2
Suffragi	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Broker	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	5
Saddler	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	3
Tinsmith... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	7
	—	6 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	18
	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	5 B	—	—	—
Fisherman	—	2 A	—	—	1 A	5 A	—	1 A	—	5 A	—	1 A	—	—	3 A	4 A	2 A	5 A	56
	—	3 B	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	5 B	2 B	9 B	—
Driver	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	1 C	41
	—	5 A	—	—	—	10 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	2 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	5 A	—
	—	4 B	—	—	—	4 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	1 B	—
	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrup-seller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	2
Sheikh Balad... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—	—	—
Sheikh Hara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	1
Chief Night Guard-man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Labourer... ..	—	11 A	—	—	1 A	18 A	—	2 A	—	11 A	1 A	2 A	—	—	—	9 A	1 A	8 A	150
	—	14 B	—	—	—	23 B	—	2 B	—	16 B	—	2 B	—	—	—	17 B	1 B	6 B	—
	—	2 C	—	—	—	1 C	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 C	—
Dyer	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	3
Goldsmith	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	4
Druggist... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	2
Cashier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Landlord	—	2 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	1 A	2 A	12
	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—
Brick-maker	—	1 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	1 A	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cook	—	3 A	—	—	—	9 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	28
	—	3 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	3 B	—
Tarbrush-Maker	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	6
	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
Miller	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spices-dealer	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	3
Bicycle-dealer	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	2
Soldier	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	1 A	4
Stoker	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1 B	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	6
Forage seller	—	3 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	2 A	10
	—	—	—	—	—	2 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Carter	—	2 A	—	—	—	7 A	—	—	—	7 A	1 A	3 A	—	—	2 A	4 A	—	4 A	56
	—	2 B	—	—	1 B	5 B	—	—	—	5 B	—	1 B	1 B	—	—	—	2 B	—	—
	—	1 C	—	—	—	1 C	—	1 C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 C	—	2 C	4
Washerwoman	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
Shepherd... ..	—	—	—	—	—	4 A	—	1 A	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koran-reciter... ..	—	3 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	9
	—	1 B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—
Farrash	—	4 A	—	—	—	3 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1 A	—	10
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 B	—	—

LIST SHOWING

(1) NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS (2) TRADES OF ACCUSED PERSONS (3) NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS (4) NATURE OF CRIMES
(5) SENTENCES PASSED AGAINST THE CONVICTED PERSONS BY THE FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION TRIBUNALS

during the period from December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935

TRADES	6 months' imprisonment	6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600	8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400	9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	1 year's imprisonment	1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	18 months' imprisonment	18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500	2 years' imprisonment	2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500	3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000	4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	4½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000	Filed finally for no crime	Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	ACQUITTED	TOTAL
Sailor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	2
Merchant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Camel-driver	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	2 A	—	6 A	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	11
Servant	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Waiter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fisherman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Labourer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 A	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Soldier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Koran-reciter... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Commissioner... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	1
Painter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 A	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	5	29

N.B.—(A) Possession of narcotic drugs

Number of Accused Persons is as Follows:—

1935	1934	1933
29	73	27

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTIC CASES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935, AS COMPARED WITH
PREVIOUS YEARS

Sentences	Number of Cases				
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
6 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ...	—	—	—	1	5
1 year's imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200... ..	2	7	1	12	7
18 months' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200... ..	—	1	—	1	5
2 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400... ..	6	17	9	8	14
2½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 100	—	—	—	1	5
3 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600... ..	15	34	13	20	9
4 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500... ..	1	1	1	9	1
4½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 600	—	1	—	—	—
5 years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 500 to L.E. 1,000 ...	—	6	—	5	—
8 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	—	—	1	—
9 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	—	—	1	—
10 years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500	—	—	—	1	—
Penal servitude for life and fines of L.E. 500	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	24	67	24	61	46
ACQUITTED	5	6	3	8	2
GRAND TOTAL	29	73	27	69	48

From the preceding list it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Juveniles convicted	TOTAL
1935... ..	1,663	854	—	2,517
1934... ..	1,868	878	—	2,746
1933... ..	2,361	916	—	3,277
1932... ..	4,433	1,596	20	6,049
1931... ..	5,571	1,093	29	6,693

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against was as follows :—

Years	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	TOTAL
1935... ..	2,481	422	2,903
1934... ..	2,360	497	2,857
1933... ..	2,835	642	3,477
1932... ..	5,163	968	6,131
1931... ..	7,539	1,226	8,765

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law.

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics, as compared with the previous years, have been as follows :—

AUTHORITY	Fines imposed				
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals	533,550	498,880	599,095	858,110	1,204,280
Customs Commissions	554	7,244	654	15,358	10,445
Frontiers Administration	3,450	11,900	3,030	21,480	5,550
TOTAL	537,554	518,024	602,779	894,948	1,220,275

Judgments passed by the Consular Courts

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION
AS COMPARED WITH THE

NATIONALITIES	CAIRO		ALEX-ANDRIA		PORT SAID		GHARBIA		SHARKIA		DAKAHLIA	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British...	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French...	1	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek...	3	4	(1)13	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Italian...	—	—	(2)23	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenian...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgarian...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	5	6	45	19	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total shown in 1934 Report...	4	3	25	15	11	11	1	1	—	—	1	1
" " 1933 "	8	6	27	20	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
" " 1932 "	24	17	69	64	4	5	10	7	1	1	1	1
" " 1931 "	15	9	37	36	10	8	24	14	2	2	5	6
" " 1930 "	37	30	94	76	4	3	10	4	2	3	15	10
" " 1929 "	10	4	24	7	6	4	12	7	4	2	10	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	103	75	321	237	43	37	60	35	9	8	32	26

(1) Includes 1 dead and 2 prevented from return to Egypt.

(2) Includes 2 prevented from return to Egypt.

In addition to the above the under-mentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not

	GREEK	FRENCH	ITALIAN	ROUMANIAN	PALESTINIAN	SYRIAN
Shown in 1935 Report ...	(1) 3	1	3	—	1	1
" " 1934 "	(1) 9	—	7	—	—	—
" " 1933 "	5	4	7	—	1	—
" " 1932 "	9	—	3	2	1	—
" " 1931 "	3	4	6	—	—	1
" " 1930 "	9	16	2	1	2	4
" " 1929 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	38	25	28	3	5	6

(1) Includes 1 local subject.

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1935,
PREVIOUS PERIODS

MENUFIA		MINIA		ASSIUT		QALIUBIA		SUEZ		BEHERA		TOTAL	
Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	59	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	46	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	42	33
—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	111	97
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	75
—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	169	129
2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	33
3	1	4	3	5	2	1	—	8	8	2	—	591	432

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt :—

YUGOSLAVIAN	BRITISH	TURKISH	POLISH	ARMENIAN	GERMAN	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	1	—	1	1	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	2	1	1	1	—	—	20
—	—	1	—	—	—	1	16
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	7	3	1	2	1	1	121

CHAPTER XI

Social Effects of Addiction

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS.—DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review 3 judgments of divorce directly connected with the Drug Traffic have been given by the Mohammedan Law Courts :—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.	1	23	12	50
Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.	1	2	20	28
Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.	1	7	7	19
TOTAL	3	32	39	97

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE SANITARY OFFICES EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

Materials	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Hashish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Datoura	—	2	—	2	2	4	—	—
Opium	2	1	3	5	8	9	13	7
Morphine	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cocaine and heroin	1	—	—	5	9	19	33	—
Manzoul	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other drugs	11	1	8	11	23	33	—	18
TOTAL	15	4	11	24	42	68	46	26

Detailed statement has been started since 1928.

Figures of 1927 included alcohol and poison cases and those of 1928 included two poison cases only.

1930 means period from January 1, to November 30, 1930.

GENERAL REMARK.—This statement does not pretend to show the whole actual number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

CHAPTER XII

Cost and Adulteration

CALCULATION OF COST AND ADULTERATION OF HEROIN—AMOUNTS OF
ADULTERANT DUE TO MAKER AND DEALER—PROFIT OF DEALERS—
PRICE INFLATION.

HEROIN

Calculation of Cost and Adulteration

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations published in Chapter XI of 1930 Report.

In January 1936, 11 samples of heroin were purchased by police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following tables give the details of these samples, as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930, July 1931, October 1932, September 1933 and March 1935 :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiut... ..	0.05	10	70
2	Fayum	0.096	15	94.7
3	Beni Suef	0.17	12	91
4	Zagazig	0.05	7	64
5	Mansura	0.15	20	39
6	Damanhour	0.02	10	100*
7	Tanta	0.41	10	90
8	Minia	0.35	20	71

* Free from heroin.

Note.—1 P.T. (Piastre Tariff)= $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. $97\frac{1}{2}$ P.T. = £ 1.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiut	0.3196	20	88.2
2	Fayum	0.133	15	80
3	Beni Suef	0.2456	10	100*
4	Zagazig	0.043	7	88
5	Mansura	0.214	10	100*
6	Damanhour	0.125	7	65
7	Tanta	0.045	5	80
8	Minia	0.1266	15	87
9	Girga	0.033	8	80
10	Benha	0.072	5	90
11	Sinbellawein	0.109	8	90
12	Mehalla el-Kobra	0.050	5	80

* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiut	0.083	10	92
2	Fayum	0.052	10	85
3	Beni Suef	0.087	10	92
4	Zagazig	0.062	15	85
5	Mansura	0.095	15	98
6	Damanhur	0.085	10	100*
7	Tanta	0.219	12	100*
8	Minia	0.092	11	95

* Free from heroin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiut	0.039	11	96*
2	Fayum	0.359	16	100
3	Beni Suef	0.155	15	100
4	Zagazig	0.054	16	100
5	Mansura	0.013	10	87*
6	Damanhour	0.039	10	100
7	Tanta	0.048	10	97*
8	Minia	0.052	10	98*
9	Tahta (Girga)	0.037	13	98*

* The estimates of the amount of heroin present are not to be regarded as accurate. Only rough approximations are possible with such small quantities of impure materials.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiut	0.315	20	92.5
2	Fayum	0.025	15	95.4
3	Beni Suef	0.051	17	100*
4	Zagazig	0.164	15	100*
5	Mansura	0.0185	18	91
6	Damanhour	0.297	18	100*
7	Tanta	0.031	25	100*
8	Minia	0.023	17	95
9	Sinbellawein	0.035	17	84
10	Abu Tig	0.255	15	100*

* Free from heroin

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

Number of Sample	Town	Weight	Price	Percentage of Total Adulteration
		Grms.	P.T.	%
1	Assiut	0·051	20	87·5
2	Assiut	0·055	25	59
3	Beni Suef	0·031	25	100*
4	Zagazig	0·113	20	100*
5	Zagazig	0·078	25	98†
6	Mansoura	0·154	20	97·5†
7	Damanhour	0·128	25	99
8	Tanta	0·182	25	95
9	Minia	0·138	20	100*
10	Sinbellawein	0·105	25	100*
11	Fayoum	0·035	25	100*

* Free from heroin.

† Proportion of heroin only approximately accurate.

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential we arrive at the following net percentages of adulteration added by the dealer: —

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		%
1	Assiut	60·00
2	Fayum	93·64
3	Beni Suef	88·00
4	Zagazig	52·00
5	Mansura	18·66
6	Damanhour	100·00
7	Tanta... ..	86·67
8	Minia	61·33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		%
1	Assiut	84.27
2	Fayum	73.33
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	84.00
5	Mansura	100.00
6	Damanhour	53.34
7	Tanta	73.33
8	Minia	83.34
9	Girga	73.33
10	Benha	86.67
11	Sinbillawein	86.67
12	Mehalla el-Kobra	73.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		%
1	Assiut	89.33
2	Fayum	80.00
3	Beni Suef	89.33
4	Zagazig	80.00
5	Mansura	97.33
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta	100.00
8	Minia	93.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		%
1	Assiut	94.67
2	Fayum	100.00
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	100.00
5	Mansura	82.67
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta	96.00
8	Minia	97.33
9	Tahta (Girga)	97.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		%
1	Assiut	90.00
2	Fayum	93.87
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	100.00
5	Mansura	88.00
6	Damanhour	100.00
7	Tanta	100.00
8	Minia	93.34
9	Sinbellawein	78.67
10	Abu Tig	100.00

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

Number of Sample	Town	Dealer's Adulteration
		%
1	Assiut	83.33
2	Assiut	45.33
3	Beni Suef	100.00
4	Zagazig	100.00
5	Zagazig	97.33
6	Mansura	96.67
7	Damanhour	98.67
8	Tanta	93.33
9	Minia	100.00
10	Sinbellawein	100.00
11	Fayum	100.00

The price paid for the samples work out as follows:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	TOWN	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	200	2,000
2	Fayum	156·3	1,563
3	Beni Suef	70·6	706
4	Zagazig	140	1,400
5	Mansura	133·3	1,333
6	Damanhour	50	500
7	Tanta	24·4	244
8	Minia	57·1	571

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	TOWN	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	62·6	626
2	Fayum	112·8	1,128
3	Beni Suef	40·7	407
4	Zagazig	162·8	1,628
5	Mansura	46·7	467
6	Damanhour	56	560
7	Tanta	111·1	1,111
8	Minia	118·5	1,185
9	Girga	242·4	2,424
10	Benha	69·4	694
11	Sinbellawein	73·4	734
12	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	100	1,000

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	120·5	1,205
2	Fayum	192·3	1,923
3	Beni Suef	114·9	1,149
4	Zagazig	241·9	2,419
5	Mansura	157·8	1,578
6	Damanhour	117·6	1,176
7	Tanta	54·7	547
8	Minia	119·5	1,195

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	282	2,820
2	Fayum	44·6	446
3	Beni Suef	96·8	968
4	Zagazig	296·3	2,963
5	Mansura	769·2	7,692
6	Damanhour	256·4	2,564
7	Tanta	208·3	2,083
8	Minia	192·3	1,923
9	Tahta (Girga)	351·4	3,514

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	63·5	635
2	Fayum	600	6,000
3	Beni Suef	333·3	3,333
4	Zagazig	91·5	915
5	Mansura	973	9,730
6	Damanhour	60·6	606
7	Tanta	806·5	8,065
8	Minia	739·1	7,391
9	Simbellawein	485·7	4,857
10	Abu Tig	58·8	588

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

Number of Sample	Town	Per Gramme	Per Kilo
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	392.2	3,922
2	Assiut	454.5	4,545
3	Beni Suef	806.5	8,065
4	Zagazig	177.0	1,770
5	Zagazig	320.5	3,205
6	Mansura	129.9	1,299
7	Damanhour	195.3	1,953
8	Tanta	137.4	1,374
9	Minia	144.9	1,449
10	Simbellawein	238.1	2,381
11	Fayum	714.3	7,143

The following tables show the relative amounts of adulterant due to Maker and Dealer in the samples purchased by the Bureau :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO : (a) MAKER, AND (b) DEALER

Samples purchased in December 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{5.3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5.3} = 14,151$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{14,151} = 1.06$	93.64
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{36}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{36} = 2,083$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,083} = 12.00$	52.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{61}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{61} = 1,229$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,229} = 20.34$	18.66
6	Damanhur	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{29}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{29} = 2,586$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,586} = 9.67$	61.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of one kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{11.8}$	$\frac{100}{11.8} \times 750 = 6,356$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,356} = 3.93$	84.27
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{12}$	$\frac{100}{12} \times 750 = 6,250$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,250} = 4$	84.00
5	Mansura	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
6	Damanhur	750	$\frac{100}{35}$	$\frac{100}{35} \times 750 = 2,143$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,143} = 11.66$	53.34
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{12.5}$	$\frac{100}{12.5} \times 750 = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.16$	83.34
9	Girga	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
10	Benha	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
11	Simbellawein	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
12	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figures in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figures in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9,375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9,375} = 2.67$	89.33
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5,000} = 5.00$	80.00
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{8}$	$\frac{100}{8} \times 750 = 9,375$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{9,375} = 2.67$	89.33
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{15}$	$\frac{100}{15} \times 750 = 5,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5,000} = 5.00$	80.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{2} = 50$	$50 \times 750 = 37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500} = 0.67$	97.33
6	Damanhur	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{5} = 20$	$20 \times 750 = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.67$	93.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product.	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity-present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{4}=25$	$25 \times 750 = 18,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{18,750} = 1.33$	94.67
2	Fayum	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
3	Beni Suef... ..	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{13}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{13} = 5,769$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{5,769} = 4.33$	82.67
6	Damanhur	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{3} = 25,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{25,000} = 1.00$	96.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750 = 37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500} = 0.67$	97.33
9	Tahta (Girga) — ...	750	$\frac{100}{2}=50$	$50 \times 750 = 37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500} = 0.67$	97.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{7.5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{7.5} = 10,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{10,000} = 2.5$	90.00
2	Fayoum	750	$\frac{100}{4.6}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{4.6} = 16,304$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{16,304} = 1.53$	93.87
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
6	Damanhour	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
8	Minia	750	$\frac{100}{5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5} = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.66$	93.34
9	Simbellawein	750	$\frac{100}{16}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{16} = 4,687.5$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{4,687.5} = 5.33$	78.67
10	Abu Tig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00

N.B.—The figure in the last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

Number of Sample	Town	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers
		Grms.		Grms.	Grms.	
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{12.5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{12.5} = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.17$	83.33
2	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{41}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{41} = 1,829$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,829} = 13.67$	45.33
3	Beni Suef	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
5	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{2} = 50$	$50 \times 750 = 37,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{37,500} = 0.67$	97.33
6	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{2.5}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{2.5} = 30,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{30,000} = 0.83$	96.67
7	Damanhour	750	$\frac{100}{1}$	$100 \times 750 = 75,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{75,000} = 0.33$	98.67
8	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{5} = 20$	$20 \times 750 = 15,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{15,000} = 1.67$	93.33
9	Minia	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
10	Simbellawein	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00
11	Fayoum	750	100	Free from heroin	—	100.00

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

Table showing Profit of Dealers based on :—

- (a) Their own statement of cost price, and
- (b) The price paid by consumer.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit per Kilo	Net Profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,000	30	1,970	6,567
2	Fayum	1,563	33	1,530	4,636
3	Beni Suef	706	25	681	2,724
4	Zagazig	1,400	25	1,375	5,500
5	Mansura	1,333	36	1,297	3,603
6	Damanhour	500	38*	462	1,216*
7	Tanta	244	36	208	578
8	Minia	571	36	535	1,486

* Flour.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit per Kilo	Net Profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	626	30	596	1,987
2	Fayum	1,128	33	1,095	3,318
3	Beni Suef	407	25*	382	1,528*
4	Zagazig	1,628	25	1,603	6,412
5	Mansura	467	36†	431	1,197†
6	Damanhur	560	38	522	1,374
7	Tanta	1,111	36	1,075	2,986
8	Minia	1,185	36	1,149	3,192
9	Girga	2,424	38	2,386	6,279
10	Benha	694	33	661	2,003
11	Simbellawein	734	33	701	2,124
12	Mehalla el-Kobra ...	1,000	36	964	2,678

* Starch and Salicine.

† Aspirin.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit per Kilo	Net Profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	1,205	30	1,175	3,917
2	Fayum	1,923	33	1,890	5,727
3	Beni Suef	1,149	25	1,124	4,496
4	Zagazig	2,419	25	2,394	9,576
5	Mansura	1,578	36	1,542	4,283
6	Damanhour	1,176	38*	1,138	2,995*
7	Tanta	547	36†	511	1,419†
8	Minia	1,195	36	1,159	3,219

* Salicine.

† Chalk.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit per Kilo	Net Profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,820	30	2,790	9,300
2	Fayum	446	33*	413	1,252*
3	Beni Suef	968	25†	943	3,772†
4	Zagazig	2,963	25†	2,938	11,752†
5	Mansura	7,692	36	7,656	21,267
6	Damanhour	2,564	38‡	2,526	6,647‡
7	Tanta	2,083	36	2,047	5,686
8	Minia	1,923	36	1,887	5,242
9	Tahta (Girga) ...	3,514	38	3,476	9,147

* A mixture containing salicine and probably impure quinine.

† Quinine.

‡ Probably impure quinine.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit per Kilo	Net Profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	635	30	605	2,017
2	Fayum	6,000	33	5,967	18,082
3	Beni Suef	3,333	25 ⁽¹⁾	3,308	13,232 ⁽¹⁾
4	Zagazig	915	25 ⁽²⁾	890	3,560 ⁽²⁾
5	Mansura	9,730	36	9,694	26,928
6	Damanhour	606	38 ⁽³⁾	568	1,495 ⁽³⁾
7	Tanta	8,065	36 ⁽⁴⁾	8,029	22,303 ⁽⁴⁾
8	Minia	7,391	36	7,355	20,431
9	Simbellawein	4,857	33	4,824	14,618
10	Abu Tig	588	38 ⁽⁵⁾	550	1,447 ⁽⁵⁾

(1) Blue colouring.

(2) Impure sulphate.

(3) Sodium carbonate.

(4) Sulphate of quinine,

(5) Impure salicine.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936.

Number of Sample	Town	Price per Kilo to Consumer	Dealers Cost per Kilo of Final Mixture	Net Profit per Kilo	Net Profit per cent
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	3,922	30	3,892	12,973
2	Assiut	4,545	30	4,515	15,050
3	Beni Suef	8,065	25 ⁽¹⁾	8,040	32,160 ⁽¹⁾
4	Zagazig	1,770	25 ⁽²⁾	1,745	6,980 ⁽²⁾
5	Zagazig	3,205	25	3,180	12,720
6	Mansura	1,299	36	1,263	3,508
7	Damanhour	1,953	38	1,915	5,039
8	Tanta	1,374	36	1,338	3,717
9	Minia	1,449	36 ⁽³⁾	1,413	3,925 ⁽³⁾
10	Simbellawein	2,381	33 ⁽²⁾	2,348	7,115 ⁽²⁾
11	Fayum	7,143	33 ⁽¹⁾	7,110	21,545 ⁽¹⁾

(1) Alkaline carbonate free from alkaloids.

(2) Carbonate with traces of quinine.

(3) Impure quinine.

WHAT IS THE ACTUAL PRICE INFLATION BASED ON ACTUAL AMOUNT OF PURE HEROIN OBTAINED BY BUYER?

The average cost of a kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory is L.E. 45, and it contains 25 per cent of impurity. The following tables giving price inflation per kilo and per cent, explain themselves.

PRICES INFLATION TABLES

The following tables are based on the assumption that the kilo of pure heroin as sold in the factory costs L.E. 45 and contains 25 per cent of impurity.

Samples purchased in December 1930

Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure heroin in retail product	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug	Price of pure drug per kilo	Price inflation per kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,000	30	2,500	$\frac{2,000 \times 100}{30} = 6,667$	6,667—60=6,607	11,012
2	Fayum	1,563	5.3	14,151	$\frac{1,563 \times 100}{5.3} = 29,491$	29,491—60=29,431	49,052
3	Beni Suef	706	9	8,333	$\frac{706 \times 100}{9} = 7,844$	7,844—60=7,784	12,973
4	Zagazig	1,400	36	2,083	$\frac{1,400 \times 100}{36} = 3,889$	3,889—60=3,829	6,382
5	Mansura	1,333	61	1,229	$\frac{1,333 \times 100}{61} = 2,185$	2,185—60=2,125	3,542
6	Damanhur	500	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	244	10	7,500	$\frac{244 \times 100}{10} = 2,440$	2,440—60=2,380	3,967
8	Minia	571	29	2,586	$\frac{571 \times 100}{29} = 1,969$	1,969—60=1,909	3,182

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931

Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per Kilo in Egypt	Amount of Pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Retail Product which contains 1 Kilo of Pure Drug	Price of Pure Drug per Kilo	Price Inflation per Kilo	Price Inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	626	11.8	6,356	$\frac{626 \times 100}{11.8} = 5,305$	5,305—60=5,245	8,742
2	Fayum	1,128	20	3,750	$\frac{1,128 \times 100}{20} = 5,640$	5,640—60=5,580	9,300
3	Peni Suef	407	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	1,628	12	6,250	$\frac{1,628 \times 100}{12} = 13,567$	13,567—60=13,507	22,512
5	Mansura	467	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
6	Damanhur	560	35	2,143	$\frac{560 \times 100}{35} = 1,600$	1,600—60=1,540	2,567
7	Tanta	1,111	20	3,750	$\frac{1,111 \times 100}{20} = 5,555$	5,555—60=5,495	9,158
8	Minia	1,185	13	6,000	$\frac{1,185 \times 100}{13} = 9,115$	9,115—60=9,055	15,092
9	Girga	2,424	20	3,750	$\frac{2,424 \times 100}{20} = 12,120$	12,120—60=12,060	20,100
10	Benha	694	10	7,500	$\frac{694 \times 100}{10} = 6,940$	6,940—60=6,880	11,467
11	Simbillawein ...	734	10	7,500	$\frac{734 \times 100}{10} = 7,340$	7,340—60=7,280	12,133
12	Mahalla el-Kobra	1,000	20	3,750	$\frac{1,000 \times 100}{20} = 5,000$	5,000—60=4,940	8,233

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN OCTOBER 1932

Number of Sample	Town	Retail Price per Kilo in Egypt	Amount of Pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Retail Product which contains 1 Kilo of Pure Drug	Price of Pure Drug per Kilo	Price Inflation per Kilo	Price Inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	1,205	8	9,375	$\frac{1,205 \times 100}{8} = 15,063$	15,063—60=15,003	25,005
2	Fayum	1,923	15	5,000	$\frac{1,923 \times 100}{15} = 12,820$	12,820—60=12,760	21,267
3	Beni Suef	1,149	8	9,375	$\frac{1,149 \times 100}{8} = 14,363$	14,363—60=14,303	23,838
4	Zagazig	2,419	15	5,000	$\frac{2,419 \times 100}{15} = 16,127$	16,127—60=16,067	26,778
5	Mansura	1,578	2	37,500	$\frac{1,578 \times 100}{2} = 78,900$	78,900—60=78,840	131,400
6	Damanhur	1,176	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta... ..	547	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
8	Minia	1,195	5	15,000	$\frac{1,195 \times 100}{5} = 23,900$	23,900—60=23,840	39,733

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN SEPTEMBER 1933

Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per Kilo in Egypt	Amount of Pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Retail Product which contains 1 Kilo of Pure Drug	Price of Pure Drug per Kilo	Price Inflation per Kilo	Price Inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,820	4	18,750	70,500	70,500-60=70,440	117,400
2	Fayum... ..	446	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
3	Beni Suef	968	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	2,963	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
5	Mansura	7,692	13	5,769	59,169	59,169-60=59,109	98,515
6	Damanhur	2,564	Free from heroin ...	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	2,083	3	25,000	69,433	69,433-60=69,373	115,622
8	Minia	1,923	2	37,500	96,150	96,150-60=96,090	160,150
9	Tahta (Girga)	3,514	2	37,500	175,700	175,700-60=175,640	292,733

SAMPLE PURCHASED IN MARCH 1935

Number of Sample	Town	Retail price per Kilo in Egypt	Amount of pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Retail Product which contains 1 Kilo of Pure Drug	Price of Pure Drug per Kilo	Price Inflation per Kilo	Price inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	635	7.5	10,000	$\frac{635 \times 100}{7.5} = 8,467$	8,467—60=8,407	14,012
2	Fayum	6,000	4.6	16,304	$\frac{6,000 \times 100}{4.6} = 130,435$	130,435—60=130,375	217,292
3	Beni Suef	3,333	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	915	„ „ „	—	—	—	—
5	Mansura	9,730	9	8,333	$\frac{9,730 \times 100}{9} = 108,111$	108,111—60=108,051	180,085
6	Damanhour	606	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta	8,065	„ „ „	—	—	—	—
8	Minia	7,391	5	15,000	$\frac{7,391 \times 100}{5} = 147,820$	147,820—60=147,760	246,267
9	Simbellawein	4,857	16	4,687.5	$\frac{4,857 \times 100}{16} = 30,356$	30,356—60=30,296	50,493
10	Abu Tig	588	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JANUARY 1936

Number of Sample	Town	Retail Price per Kilo in Egypt	Amount of Pure Heroin in Retail Product	Weight of Retail Product which contains 1 Kilo of pure drug	Price of Pure Drug Per Kilo	Price Inflation per Kilo	Price Inflation per cent
		L.E.	Per cent	Grms.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	3,922	12.5	6,000	31,376	31,376—60=31,316	52,193
2	Assiut	4,545	41.0	1,829	11,085	11,085—60=11,025	18,375
3	Beni Suef	8,065	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig	1,770	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
5	Zagazig	3,205	2.0	37,500	160,250	160,250—60=160,190	266,983
6	Mansura	1,299	2.5	30,000	51,960	51,960—60=51,900	86,500
7	Damanhour	1,953	1.0	75,000	195,300	195,300—60=195,240	325,400
8	Tanta	1,374	5.0	15,000	27,480	27,480—60=27,420	45,700
9	Minia	1,449	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
10	Simbellawein	2,381	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—
11	Fayoum	7,143	Free from heroin	—	—	—	—

For the purpose of ready reckoning it may be considered that 1 kilogramme is equal to 35 ounces or 2·2 lbs.

50 kilogrammes equal one-hundred-weight, and 1,000 kilogrammes equal one ton.

From the above calculation it will be seen that the profits in this business are extremely attractive.

CHAPTER XIII

Recidivism

STATISTICS AND CONTROL

An effort was made during the year to compile a synopsis of the situation during the last six years—1929–1935—with regard to recidivism amongst convicted traffickers and addicts. It was also considered desirable to devise a system, which would permit the exercise of some control over convicts, who have been released from prison.

The task was an extremely onerous one, but it was achieved after more than six months of incessant hard work; it is thought that the results will amply justify the labour involved.

The following statement shows the number of:

- (a) traffickers and addicts convicted and imprisoned during the years 1929–1935.
- (b) their antecedents.
- (c) traffickers and addicts released from prison during the same years.
- (d) their antecedents.
- (e) foreign subjects convicted and released with their nationalities and antecedents during 1929–1935. They are all traffickers on a large scale.

LOCAL

Year	TRAFFICKERS										ADD				
	Imprisoned					Released					Imprisoned				
	Without antecedents	With Antecedents				With Antecedents					Without antecedents	With Antecedents			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4
1935...	424	65	2	1	—	173	5	1	—	—	833	48	4	2	—
1934...	773	45	6	3	2	1,057	67	19	7	3	885	29	4	3	1
1933...	805	38	11	6	—	593	58	17	7	4	1,016	26	7	—	1
1932...	1,442	66	21	8	2	2,234	68	18	2	6	1,520	56	5	1	2
1931...	2,727	101	28	10	6	2,342	57	13	5	2	2,258	62	10	3	2
1930...	2,434	62	14	9	7	1,644	35	12	3	1	2,798	49	21	2	3
1929...	2,175	42	12	3	—	442	8	1	1	—	3,230	47	10	4	—
TOTAL	10,780	419	94	40	17	8,485	298	81	25	16	12,540	317	61	15	9

SUBJECTS

ICTS					TRAFFICKERS AND ADDICTS									
Released					Imprisoned					Released				
With Antecedents					Without antecedents	With Antecedents				With Antecedents				
1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
269	11	1	—	—	1	85	9	—	—	1	5	2	—	—
834	33	2	2	1	13	19	7	4	—	18	22	4	2	—
1,170	49	7	3	—	20	16	2	—	—	27	36	5	—	1
1,968	46	8	1	1	26	29	10	2	3	28	30	5	2	4
2,475	54	12	3	1	177	49	5	2	2	44	15	3	2	4
2,742	39	15	3	3	253	26	2	3	4	73	10	3	2	1
1,713	20	4	—	—	161	14	7	3	3	23	1	2	1	—
11,171	252	49	12	6	651	238	42	14	12	214	119	24	9	10

FOREIGN SUBJECTS, 1929-1935

NATIONALITY	Residents in Egypt accord- ing to 1927 census	IMPRISONED					FINES ONLY					RELEASED				
		Without antece- dents	With antecedents				Without antece- dents	With antecedents				With antecedents				
			1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
British	34,169	86	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	3	—	—	—
French	24,332	96	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	96	2	1	—	—
German	1,416	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Greek	76,264	299	45	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	285	40	11	2	—
Italian	52,462	155	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	140	4	—	—	—
Roumanian	1,168	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
GENERAL TOTAL ..	189,811	645	56	56	13	2	7	1	—	—	—	611	49	12	2	—

From the preceding statement it appears that :

A.—Trafficckers :—

(1) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities convicted and imprisoned during the last six years was 12,066 :

11,425 of these were without antecedents for trafficking.

475 with one antecedent.

107 „ two antecedents.

42 „ three „

17 „ four „

(2) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities released from prison was 9,579 :

9,096 of them with one antecedent.

347 with two antecedents.

93 „ three „

27 „ four „

16 „ five „

Percentage of recidivism : 5·3 per cent.

B.—Addicts :

(1) The total number of addicts convicted and imprisoned during the last six years was 12,942 :

12,540 of these were without antecedents for addiction.

317 with one antecedent.

61 „ two antecedents.

15 „ three „

9 „ four „

(2) The addicts who have been released number 11,490. They have the following previous convictions :

11,171 released for first time.

252 „ „ second time

49 „ „ third „

12 „ „ fourth „

6 „ „ fifth „

Percentage of recidivism : 3·1 per cent.

C.—*Comparison of Recidivism* :—

Recidivism amongst traffickers was greater than recidivism amongst addicts. The following figures are of interest :

Traffickers			Addicts		
Without ante- cedents		11,425	Without ante- cedents		12,540
One antecedent...	475		One antecedent...	317	
Two " ...	107		Two antecedents	61	
Three " ...	42		Three "	15	
Four " ...	17		Four "	9	
TOTAL	641	11,425 641		402	12,540 402
GRAND TOTAL		12,066			12,942

D.—*A Third Category* :—

(1) Besides persons convicted for "Trafficking" or "Possession" there is a third category convicted for "Trafficking and Possession."

The number 957 and their antecedents are as follows :—

651 without antecedents for Trafficking and Possession.

238 with one antecedent.

42 " two antecedents.

14 " three "

12 " four "

(2) The persons released after completing their term of imprisonment for "Trafficking and Possession" number 376 and their antecedents were as follows :—

214 released for the first time.

119 " " second time.

24 " " third "

9 " " fourth "

10 " " fifth "

Percentage of recidivism ; 32 per cent.

N.B.—The reason for this high percentage of recidivism in this particular category of offence is not yet clearly understood. Special efforts are in hand with the object of discovering why this type of offender, though numerically small, reverts to his offence more frequently than any other.

It is clear from the above that the situation as regards recidivism gives no cause at present for alarm, since, of the 25,965 persons convicted under the Narcotics Law, only 1,349 are recidivists with antecedents numbering between two and five making the general percentage of recidivism for all classes of narcotics offences 5.2 per cent.

To these must be gradually added the persons who have not so far completed their terms of imprisonment.

There are indications that resistance to arrest increases in ratio with the number of previous convictions. The C.N.I.B. officers have been met with violent resistance in 107 cases between May 1934 and May 1935, all of which concerned the arrest of persons with previous convictions.

Offences against the Narcotic Law are délits and not crimes; conviction therefore does not carry with it a sentence of official police supervision.

A system, however, has been devised for unofficial supervision, as far as possible, of traffickers and addicts who are released from prison.

It is too early to show any results, but it is hoped that figures of interest may be forthcoming in next year's report.

CHAPTER XIV

Speech by Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva in May 1935

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I am happy to say that, this year, it will not take me long to give you an account of the condition of things in Egypt concerning illicit traffick in, and addiction to, narcotic drugs. The work of the year has been comparatively uneventful, in that we have had no spectacular seizures of large quantities of drugs entering the Country from abroad. It has been a year of steady work following and rounding up the smaller traffickers in the ports and towns of the Country. The labour entailed in successfully defeating these smaller people is often greater than that involved in the big wholesale seizures of a few years ago, though the circumstances are not so dramatic and the amounts of drugs seized seem unimportant compared with those years, when we talked in tons instead of, as today, in kilos.

The Bureau's Report for 1934 to the Minister of Interior contains full details of the year's work, and copies of it have been circulated to everyone present. I shall, therefore, avoid taking up your time by repetition.

The statistical table of most interest in the Report is shown on page 104, where the Quarterly prison figures are given over a number of years.

The 1st of October 1929 can be taken as the peak date of drug addiction in Egypt. On that date, the State Prisons contained 7,245 persons on charges under the Narcotic Law. Of these, 1,564 were traffickers and 5,681 were addicts. On the 1st of October 1931, the total was 7,209, of whom 4,327 were traffickers and 2,882 were addicts: and, now, on 1st October 1934, the general total was 3,253 of whom 2,815 were traffickers and only 438 were addicts. Thus showing a reduction of 4,000, since the peak date of 1929, in the total number of prisoners and over 5,000 in the addicts: in other words, the proportion of addicts to total prisoners has fallen from 78 per cent in 1929 to 14 per cent in 1934. It can now be said that white drug addiction is a thing of the past as regards the agricultural and working classes and is now confined to the more monied middle classes

of the Cities. From experience in certain recent cases, I am inclined to believe that many of these middle class addicts *do* most earnestly desire to be cured, and I am pressing the Government to institute further establishments where these people can be treated. When it was a question of thousands of fellahin addicts, it seemed hopeless to try to cope with the numbers. Today, I feel that the majority of the addicts that we have would give their eyes for curative treatment and that the moment has come for the Govt. to provide it. As for the upper classes, I do not feel the same interest as, if they are genuine in their desire for treatment, they have ample means to undergo it in Paris, Vienna or elsewhere.

The year has been useful in showing up certain weaknesses in our home defences, and I anticipate that during the coming year, control, especially on certain parts of the Coast line will be considerably tightened.

Syria, Turkey and the Balkans still continue to be the main sources of supply of the black drugs that find their way into Egypt. Hashish smuggling from Syria into Egypt is considerably less than it was owing to the energies of the Public Security officials in Syria, and also owing to dealers in Syria having lost confidence in the smaller Egyptian buyers, who have neither the capital nor the organisation that the big men used to possess before they were caught and imprisoned by us.

The difficulties of the Syrian authorities in stamping out an age-long and popular trade are exemplified in the seizure last year, as mentioned in the Press in the neighbourhood of Hama of some 3,000 kilos of Hashish on the property of Husni Bey el-Barazi, the Minister of Public Instruction ; as also another seizure of 600 kilos in the house of the Mayor of Zahlé.

As I have not the official details of these and other seizures, would the French representative be so good as to give us what information he has, as the question of cultivation and stocks of Hashish in Syria is of the very greatest importance to Egypt and possibly other Countries.

We have at the moment an important investigation going on concerning Hashish smuggling on a large scale by Sea from Beirut to Damietta, and I would like to thank the French authorities in Beirut for the help that they have given to an Egyptian police officer, who was sent up there to obtain certain information from that end.

It is most gratifying to us to be able to benefit from the continued energies of our colleagues and neighbours the Turkish Police. With its high price and quality, Turkish Hashish and especially the Broussa quality, is a great temptation to the personnel of ships coming to us

from those parts. It is, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction that I have read the report of the Turkish Minister of Health, just circulated, giving the details of large seizures in Turkey of Hashish of undoubted Broussa origin.

We in Egypt are most grateful to the Greek Government for the prompt enforcement of the Section of their Law 5539, ordering the surrender against compensation of all stocks of Hashish. Up to August 10th, 1934, I believe I am correct in saying over 84,000 kilos of Hashish have been surrendered and are now held by the authorities pending destruction. When it is realised that the larger part of all Hashish grown in Eastern Europe and Syria is destined for Egypt, it is easy to understand our relief at the removal from the market of 84 tons of this baneful drug.

If, as we hope, this same wholesale confiscation as has been carried out in Greece, is soon going to be effected by the Turkish authorities and by the French authorities in Syria where detention of stocks is illegal, our Egyptian Hashish problem will be largely solved.

As I have said before, the great reduction in the number of known addicts in Egypt, while very gratifying, must not be taken as an excuse for sitting with hands folded in satisfaction. On the contrary, I foresee a very busy time ahead for the Police of Egypt.

During this current year, there are due for release from prison 614 time-expired narcotic prisoners who will have finished sentences of two to five years. Next years, there will be another 572, making a total of 1,186 narcotic Law prisoners to be let loose on the Country in the immediate future, just at a time when employment is at its scarcest and the price-temptation of trafficking at its highest. Some, we must hope, will have learned a lesson and go straight; but many will, no doubt, drift back to their old trade as the one and only way of making an easy living.

It makes one realise what a terrible curse this narcotic traffick has been in Egypt when one adds up the prison figures for the last six years and realises that from 1929 to the end of 1934, 30,997 Egyptians have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from 6 months to 5 years for either addiction to or traffick in narcotics!

Next year, I hope to be able to produce figures to show what has been the effect of these sentences on the addict and the trafficker.

It will be impossible to trace the subsequent history of every single one of these 31,000 people, but I believe that I shall be able to do so for a large number.

I anticipate that the results will show that, of addicts sentenced to a year and over, few have reverted, but that a large number of sentenced traffickers have failed to learn their lesson and have come back for a second and even a third term of imprisonment.

I would ask the representatives of certain Countries, who in the past five years may have resented my plain speaking and insistence, to put themselves in my position and ask themselves what they would have done if they had had to send to jail, and pay for the keep of 31,000 of their own people, made into criminals by the import into their Country from abroad, by foreign traffickers, of these tons of profit-making poisons that threatened to destroy the body and soul of their people?

Finally, may I, as a policeman, make a suggestion to the members of this Committee and that is to bring the greatest pressure possible to bear on their respective Governments to provide their police, or their special narcotic sections, with the funds necessary to fight the illicit traffic.

It is not enough to make a special bureau unless that bureau has at its disposal the money necessary to buy information and pay rewards on drugs and smugglers arrested.

As I have said before, important narcotic seizures do not fall into one's lap like ripe plums, nor is information to be had for nothing from Sunday school teachers and other honest folk.

To fight the illicit traffic good information must be obtained from the inside and must be paid for, while anti-contraband services must be well funded, well paid and well rewarded.

Mr. Chairman,

I thank you.

INDEX

A

	Page
Abbas Ahmed Mustafa	9
Abdel-Azim Abdel-Wares	73
Abdel-Aziz Helmi	30
Abdel-Fadil Abu-el Kashuti	24
Abdel-Galil Ata Aboul-Seoud	30
Abdel-Rahman Abdu Fouda	24
Abdel-Rahman Abou Oaf el-Ayyan	9
Abdel-Raouf Abdou	30
Abdel-Razek Ahmed Soliman	28
Abdel-Wahed Mesbah	9
Abdu Ahmed el-Zayyat	24
Abdel-Raouf el-Abd	38
Abou Ouf	6
Ach Tchi	22
Addiction and trafficking in Egypt	77
Adulteration and cost of drugs	120
Ages and professions of persons in the trade	90
Ages of prisoner addicts	97
Ahmed Aly Saleh	14
Ahmed Aly Sheroud	25
Ahmed el-Reedi	24
Ahmed Eweida Eweida	2
Ahmed Hassib el-Hakim	30
Ahmed Hussein Zaki	30
Ahmed Ibrahim el-Arnaouti	25
Ahmed Kaboudani	8
Ahmed Mohamed Goma	76
Ahmed Sayed Ahmed Abdel-Rahman	22
Ahmed Sayed Said	74
Ali Abdou el-Agha	24
Aly Abdulla el-Gildawi	9
"Alisa," S. S.	21
Allia Bux Bakurallee... ..	17
Aly Hassan	15
Aly Hassan el-Sabban	19
Aly Ibrahim el-Maghrabi... ..	2
Aly Osman Rashed	6
Amin Barakat Mohamed	14
Analysis of Narcotics	72
Analysis of prisoner addicts	93

"Angela Mabro," S.S.	6
"Ankara," S.S.	6-13-75
Antwerp—Seizure of hashish	3
"Apollonia," S.S.	5
"Arafat," S.S.	2
Arida Antoun	30
Arrêtés and Circulars issued during 1935	46
Asef Saleh Osman... ..	8
Aziza Mansour	37
Aziz Mikhail Bishai	38

B

Badria Ahmed	36
Baghossian Ohannes	38
Banossian, Magrodish	10
Bastawi Hassan Ali	28
"Borghaz," S.S.	6
Bovroff Dimitri	8
Bulgaria	58
"Bulgaria," S.S.	6

C

"Cesar Mabro," S.S.	6
Chai Ah Hing	23
Chang Yong	5
Circulars and Arrêtés issued during 1935	43
Convictions for possession of drugs	98
Convictions number of	104
Cost and adulteration of drugs	120
Crimes, nature of	104
Cristoforou Nicola	27

D

"Dacia," S.S.	6
Damietta, smuggling in	23
"D'artagnan," S.S.	22
Deaths	118
Divorce	118
Doctors' Case	29
Dom, Louis, Capt.	4
Duration of addiction	100

	Page
E	
"Ege," S.S.	6
"Egyptian Prince," S.S.	76
Eid Aly Abou Garabei	15
Elias Aggan... ..	38
"Explorateur Grandidier," S.S.	19
Expulsions	116

F	
Fannis, Mavridis... ..	2
Farahat Ahmed Kotb	28
Farnagi Mustapha Hussein	8
Fines	101
Formarier, François	75
Frontiers Administration — seizures	41
Fuad Mohamed	8

G	
Galanos, Antcine	27
Gamal el-Din el-Tayeb	12
Garabed and Abou Ouf band... ..	6
Gauci, Carmelo	20
Geenrits, Jean François	5
Geneva... ..	47
"George Mabro," S.S.	6
Gerdes, Oscar Paul	23
Gilson Hanem Yeghen	37
Greece	51

H	
Hamed Ahmed el-Husseini	24
Hamido el-Sayed Shaban	75
Hamza el-Rasheed	24
"Harpa," S.S.	23
Hashish seized at Antwerp, Belgium	3
Hassan el-Kishawy	19
Hassan Sayed Yunes... ..	26
Helmi Saleh Osman	8
Hindi — The Hindi Gang	10
Hussein Abbas Harraz	19
Hussein Abdalla Hussein... ..	74
Hussein Abu-Awad	24
Hussein el-Geretli	8
Hussein Mohamed Shalata	25

I

	Page
Ibrahim Abdu Ashur	12
Ibrahim el-Sayed Bassati... ..	24
Ibrahim Mohamed el-Ashal	25
Ibrahim Mohamed Mokawy	26
"Ikbal," S.S.	6
"Ionia," S.S.	76
Ismail Ahmed	76
"Ismir," S.S.	6
Italy	52

J

Judgments by Consular Courts	114
Judgments by Courts of Frontiers Administration	111
Judgments by Native Courts	101

K

Kaisar Besaly	30
Kaledjian Mihran	28
Karkour Yacub	38
Khadr Osman el-Shariki	24
Khalil Haddad	30
Kiradjibachian, Artin Badros	9
Ko Chang	5
"Kredinz," S.S.	6
"Kyrkera," S.S.	2, 18

L

Lauwers, Henry	3
League of Nations	47
Legislation	42
Loukas, George	4
"Louvain," S.S.	75

M

"Mahanada," S.S.	17
Maher Yousry	38
Mahmoud Abdel-Kerim el-Assal	20
Mahmoud Abdel-Wahed Siam... ..	16
Mahmoud Abdu el-Agha	24
Mahmud Ahmed Hilal	22
Mahmud Aly Sherud... ..	26
Mahmud Mustapha Kenawi	26
Maize cobs—opium concealed in	28
Mamo, George	11

	Page
"Mariette Pasha," S.S. ...	14, 75
Markozani, Marino ...	20
Masseoud Eid Masseoud ...	15
"Meerkerke," S.S. ...	18
"Memphis," S.S. ...	6
"Meta," S.S. ...	6
Meyer, Albert ...	22
Mitry Khoury ...	38
Mohamed Abdu el-Bayyaa ...	24
Mohamed Abu el-Naga ...	28
Mahamed Ahmed el-Gohary ...	9
Mohamed Amin Nur ...	30
Mohamedein el-Saedi... ..	25
Mohamed el-Dib Abdel-Dayem ...	16
Mohamed el-Sayed Saad ...	74
Mohamed Haidar... ..	9
Mohamed Hassan el-Sabban ...	19
Mohamed Mansur ...	37
Mohamed Metwalli Nasr ...	26
Mohamed Mohamed Abdel-Aal ...	75
Mohamed Mohamed el-Ghadban ...	24
Mohamed Mohamed Tewfik ...	38
Mohamed Mustafa Ahmed ...	76
Mohamed Mustafa el-Garrahi ...	23
Mohamed Seddik Abdu el-Agha ...	24
Mohamed Tewfik Shehata ...	30
Mohamed Zaidan ...	75
Mohamed Zakaria el-Hendi ...	10
Mohasseb Hassanein ...	73
Mufida Aref... ..	30
Mursi Abdel Khalek Yussef ...	14
Mursi Ahmed el-Berber ...	24
Musallem Selim Abu-Atq ...	14
Musallem Soliman Amer ...	15
Mustapha Darwish el-Nekheili ...	12

N

Namel Shaker ...	8
Narcotics seized by Coastguards, Customs and Police ...	62
Nassif Rizcalla ...	39
Nationality of traffickers ...	89
Neeman Yussef Mansur ...	38
Number of accused persons ...	104
Nur el-Din el-Belal el-Geretli ...	8
Ny Wah ...	5

O

	Page
Oil—opium concealed in a tin of oil	16
Okasha Abdu el-Agha	24
Opium concealed in a stick	27

P

Percentage of wages spent by addicts	96
Petropoulos, Jacomos	18
Prentz, Frederick	21
Prevalence of addiction	78
"Princess Mary Louise " S.S.	20
Prisons — persons in prison under Law of Narcotics	92
Propaganda	59

Q

Quantities of drugs consumed by addicts	99
Quantities of drugs seized during the year	68

R

Ragheb Tewfik Musa'	73
Raiko Becto	20
Recidivism — Statistics and Control	145
"Refa," S.S.	6
"Regele Carol," S.S.	6
Regulations and Instructions issued during 1935	43
Riad Salem... ..	73
"Roumania," S.S.	6
Rudoyan, Garabed	6

S

Saadalla el-Basha	24
Saadalla el-Sebae	24
Sabet Boulos	30
Salama Eid Hassaan Amer	15
Sam Miniawy	10
Sayed Ahmed el-Miniawy	10
Sayed Ahmed Hassan Leimoun	9
Sayed Mursi Abdel-Rahman Abu-Ouf	6
Seizures — Frontiers Administration	41
Seizures in Egypt	25, 68
Seizures on steamers, by Coastguards, Customs and Police	62

	Page
Selim Iskandar Namour	38
Sentences	104
"Sesostris," S.S.	6
Sfakianakis, Alexandre	38
Shahat Magned Moustapha	27
Shaker Rabbat	30
Sheroud brothers	25
Shell Company	20
Smuggling by steamships	62
Smuggling in Damietta	23
Sobhi el-Lataqani	24
Social effects of addiction	118
Speech at Geneva by Director, C.N.I.B.	152
Spiliotis ; Constantin	18
Spiropoulos, George	11
Stamatakis, George	4

Steamers :—

Alisa	21
Angela Mabro	6
Ankara	6, 13, 75
Apollonia	5
Arafat	2
Borghaz	6
Bulgaria	6
Cesar Mabro	6
Dacia	6
D'Artagnan	22
Ege	6
Egyptian Prince	76
Explorateur Grandidier	19
George Mabro	6
Harpa	23
Ikbāl	6
Ionia	76
Ismir	6
Kredinz	6
Kyrkera	2, 18
Louvain	75
Mahanada	17
Mariette Pasha	14, 75
Meekerke	18
Memphis	6

Steamers (*contd.*):—

	Page
Meta	6
Princess Mary Louise	29
Refa	6
Regele Carol	6
Roumania	6
Sesostris	6
War Bharatta	5
Steamships, smuggling by	62
Stick, opium concealed in	27
Sunkimat, Albert	21
Syria and the Lebanon	53

T

Tang Shaw	18
Tewfik Aly Sheroud	25
Tewfik Ibrahim Amin	8
Toscano, Lina	37
Trades of accused persons	104
Trades of narcotic addicts and persons involved in the trade	90
Trades of prisoner addicts	94
Tricks of the trade	73
Turkey	56

V

Vabourgi, Hadjiali	8
Vahan, Berti	8
Vahan, Haiganos	8
Vahan, Toubal	8
Valmas, Yanni Constantin	76
Van Hemelryckj, François	4
Verbeeck, Pierre Léopold	4

W

"War Bharatta," S.S.	5
-----------------------------	---

Y

Yaldejian	38
Yehya Zakaria el-Hindi	11
Yousha Abdou Fouda	24
Yusef Mohamed Aly Shaboun	76

Z

Zaki Hussein el-Halawani	25
---------------------------------	----

Govt. Press 13,909-1935-2,500 ex.